

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1850.

[SIXPENCE.]

CALIFORNIA, AND ITS ASIATIC NEIGHBOURS.

EVERY arrival from the United States of America brings corroboration of the truth of previous reports of the mineral wealth of California. El Dorado is no longer a dream, but a reality. As yet, however, the gold percolates but slowly into the great marts of the world. There is no such abundance sent to the shores of Europe as to influence the old market price of that still rare and precious commodity. "The true uses of gold," says a Mormon apostle, "are to roof houses and to pave streets;" but the world has not arrived, nor is it likely to arrive, at such a consummation. Even if it did, we might well inquire the *cui bono*? If we might roof our houses with golden plates instead of tiles, or if we might walk upon pathways of pure gold, or drive our horses and carriages over macadamised lumps of the glittering metal, we should gain but little or nothing by the exchange. Tiles and slates and paving-stones have their appropriate uses; gold has no more. If California were all gold, and all California were transported into Europe, the world would actually be none the richer. It would only have to put a value upon some still rarer metal or commodity to answer the purposes of commerce, and to serve as a measure of other values. Diamonds, rubies, or platinum would supersede the metal which men now prize, and we should think no more of our golden foot-paths than we now do of our granite trottoirs or our iron railways. Such a result, however, is not to be anticipated. It is even doubtful whether all the treasures yet discovered, or that ever will be discovered, in California will seriously affect the present value of the metal in the general markets of the world. We cannot learn that so much as ten millions' worth has yet been turned up in all the diggings; and we are not sure that ten times ten millions' worth distributed over America and Europe would render gold much less precious than it now is in all the haunts of busy humanity.

But the discovery of the treasures of California, even if those treasures be as inexhaustible and splendid as some imagine, seems destined to have other and far more important results in the history of the world, than any change in the relative value of the precious metals could be. A strip of land, hitherto barren and almost unknown, lying at the extreme west from Europe and America, and fronting the extreme east of Asia, has become suddenly peopled with a vigorous,

active, restless, daring, and unscrupulous race. The immigrants of California, though imbued with the vices, possess, to a great extent, the virtues of civilisation, and especially those great virtues, energy and love of work. These virtues are the characteristic of the dominant people of the world, the Anglo-Saxon; and that people forms the large bulk of the swarms that have either already arrived, or are marching on their way to the harbour of San Francisco and the fascinating water-courses of the Sierra Nevada. These multitudes of energetic men will not always employ their energies in the hard and unwholesome work of the diggings; gold-hunting, fascinating as the pursuit may be, will not for ever engage their attention. Millions of men will, in the course of a very few years, be dwellers in the auriferous regions; and it needs but the ordinary knowledge of human nature to justify the belief that, in due time, the men of California, like the men in other parts of the world, will find that there are other sources of wealth than the washings of streams, the pickings of rocks, and the discovery of veins of gold upon the sides and bases of mountains. Ambition and quarrelsomeness are not likely to be extinguished on such a soil and amid such a people. The acquisition of California and the consequent discovery of its treasures was brought about by means of ambition and quarrelsomeness, and by means, also, of a wrong and an injustice. The United States fastened a quarrel upon a weak neighbour, and only made peace with her upon the surrender of a valuable portion of a long-coveted territory. In the inscrutable operations of Providence, out of this wrong a benefit resulted. A wandering and persecuted Mormon, disbanded from the conquering army of General Taylor, was washing at a mill—and, lo! California was revealed. The result of that wrong and of that accident is the creation of a new civilised state in a portion of the world hitherto untenanted by men with the energies peculiar to the European races; and in close proximity with two of the most populous, most jealous, most ancient, and most wealthy, but least known nations of the world. China and Japan, long without overlookers, have now got Brother Jonathan for a neighbour—the same greedy, unscrupulous, go-ahead, smart Brother Jonathan that picked a quarrel with and conquered Mexico. Brother Jonathan, in his new location, will, sooner or later, when tired of gold-digging, exercise that curiosity which, next to his energy, is his chief characteristic, by paying a

visit of enquiry to these two close corporations, just to see what the "strangers" are like—to scrape acquaintance and do business with them, if possible; and, if not, to find or make a cause of quarrel. When we consider the character of the Anglo-Saxons that now people California, and that of the exclusive and haughty, but weak and nerveless Chinese and Japanese, the quarrel seems by far the more probable of the two results. In the great family of nations, nothing but distance can, in these times, maintain any one of them in that position of isolation in which those two states have so long remained. In their case, their best, if not only, safeguard against roving and busy Europe and her American offshoots, has been suddenly removed. The barrier of ages has been broken down; and California, teeming with life, ambition, and daring, will not allow another generation to pass away without taking the measure of the "flowery people," and displaying their country, by fair means or by foul, to the curiosity and the civilisation of the world. The Americans have already begun to speculate upon the subject; and, unless California be deserted, the opening up of these great empires from that direction is simply a question of time. Neither Americans nor Europeans justify or recommend the proceeding. A war with China or Japan would be as criminal as the war with Mexico; but, sooner or later, unless these empires condescend to make friends with the world of life and activity around them, they will share the fate that universally attends arrogant ignorance and weak stupidity. A stronger civilisation will overthrow them, just as in the continent of North America the Anglo-Saxons are gradually driving out—from very necessity—the inferior races of Spanish descent, who have present possession of Mexico. The great American essayist, Emerson, in his recently published volume, entitled "Representative Men," has some remarks which elucidate this subject. "Things," he observes, "seem to say one thing, and say the reverse. The appearance is immoral; the result is moral. Things seem to lead downwards—to justify despondency, to promote rogues, to defeat the just. But by knaves, as by martyrs, the just cause is carried forward. Although knaves win in every political struggle; although society seems to be delivered over from the hands of one set of criminals into the hands of another set of criminals, and the march of civilisation is a train of felonies, yet general ends are somehow answered. Throughout history, Heaven seems



[COUNTRY EDITION.]

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN WAR.—BLOWING UP OF THE SCREW STEAMER "VON DER TAN."—(SEE NEXT PAGE).

to affect low and poor means. Through the years and the centuries—through evil agents—through toys and atoms, a great and beneficent tendency irresistibly streams." And so it will be in this case of California. It may be an immoral agency that shall finally overthrow the exclusiveness and jealousy of the Chinese and Japanese; but the result seems a matter of as absolute necessity as that the strong should conquer the weak, or that the light should dispel the darkness. The exclusiveness and jealousy of these nations have been in themselves immoral, and, in the march of events, must meet the inevitable punishment which Heaven has decreed on all offenders against the great moralities of nature. A nation has no more moral right to shut itself up in its own conceit, and refuse to open its territories to the sight or the tread of universal humanity, than the citizen of any one state has to isolate himself from the operation of the laws which are instituted for the general well-being. Every man owes something to every other man; and every state has a brotherly duty to perform towards every other state in the great family of civilisation. The civilisations of the extreme East have yet to learn this lesson, and California seems destined to be the instrument which shall teach them. Event is locked within event; and, whatever men may think of the morality of their own individual actions, "a great and beneficent tendency" over-rides them, for the general benefit and advancement of the world.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN WAR.

The illustration upon the preceding page represents a strategic episode in the war—the blowing up of the screw steamer *Von der Tann*, thus related by the *Times* correspondent:—

"Considerable sensation had been created in Hamburg on the 22nd by the intelligence that Lieutenant Lange, commanding the Schleswig-Holstein steam gun-boat *Von der Tann*, had blown up his ship rather than suffer her to fall into the hands of the Danes. It appears that he was trying to make his way from Trasmünde to Neustadt, when the vessel ran on shore. Fearing lest she might be made a prize by the enemy's cruisers, the crew took to the boats and set fire to the *Von der Tann*, which soon afterwards blew up."

The contending armies remain encamped close to each other, without any hostile movement, except an exchange of shots at intervals between the outposts. Since the retreat of the Holstein army within the territory of Holstein Proper, the headquarters of General Willisen have been fixed in the fortified town of Rendsburg; several battalions are camped in its immediate vicinity, but the main body of the army is at Wittensee and Schestedt, at the head of the Ober Eider. The garrison of Rendsburg itself has not been materially increased. The Danes are throwing up field-works at different points round the town of Schleswig, to guard it against attack; but neither side, from present appearances, contemplates an immediate renewal of operations.

The deficiency of officers in the Holstein army is being gradually supplied; there are daily arrivals of officers from the different German States, who volunteer for the service of the Duchies, and there would be still more if the Governments did not generally refuse leave of absence when applied for for this purpose. The Holsteiners trust much to the excitement and sympathy the late action will create in Germany, and which, by popular agitation, may to some extent compel the rulers to be less scrupulous. The number of German officers who have up to the present time reported themselves for service here has averaged four or five a day.

The Danish commander has issued a proclamation, declaring that those volunteers, if taken, will be regarded as without the pale of the treatment due to prisoners of war.

A considerable amount of money has also been received by the Stadholderate, derived from subscriptions in various parts of Germany.

The Danes at Eckernförde, though they have not taken possession of the *Gefion*, have compelled the Prussian troops on board her to take down the Prussian flag and hoist a white one, in sign of neutrality.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Paris witnesses this week a great void created in the world of politics, by the prorogation of the Legislative Assembly, which takes place this day (Saturday), the Chamber having adjourned on Wednesday for the purpose.

The temporary absence of the President of the Republic is another feature in the prospective cloud of dulness which hangs over the gayest capital in the world, which, in a week or two, may vie with London after "the close of the season" in this respect.

M. Louis Napoleon's "progress" through the provinces commences on Monday next. He goes first to Lyons, and proposes to return to Paris about the 28th inst., by Strasburg and Metz.

M. Berryer, the chief of the political adherents to the elder branch of the ex-Royal family, has gone to Wiesbaden to have an interview with the Count of Chambaud, to place before him the real strength and objects of the Legitimist party in France. He will be followed by a large number of the Legitimists of all ranks.

General Lamoricière has gone to Switzerland, where he is to have an interview with General Cavaignac. General Lamoricière is said to be the bearer of an important document, signed by many of the principals of the Republican party, acknowledging General Cavaignac as their political leader, and pledging him their warmest support should the gallant officer offer himself as a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic.

The Bank Bill for the resumption of cash payments has been adopted by the Assembly, as also the Tours and Nantes and Orleans and Bordeaux Railway Bill.

The committee appointed to investigate the demand made by the Minister of War for an extraordinary credit of nearly 13,000,000*fr.*, of which 195,000*fr.* were intended to meet the expenses of the proposed camp at Versailles, having reported against the measure (General Oudinot, who was chairman, taking the most prominent part in the committee in opposing the demand), the Government has renounced its intention of forming the camp, and has thus got rid of the probable defeat of the Ministry, and the threatened differences between the President of the Republic and the Assembly.

Paris was visited on Tuesday by a thunderstorm, attended by rain, which fell in torrents. In some places the water was four feet deep. Shops and cellars were inundated. The carriage horses were up to their shoulders. Coaches plied in the Boulevard Montmartre to convey persons across for one sou.

On Wednesday morning the President of the Republic reviewed the newly-formed corps of Gendarmerie Mobile and the Republican Guards. The President was loudly cheered by the political *claqueurs*, amidst cries of "Vive Napoleon!" and "Vive l'Empereur!" The former prevailed.

The *Silhouette*, a weekly paper, was seized on Sunday last for being published without a stamp. No less than 3000 copies had been printed, and as the penalty is 50*fr.* upon each number, it must end in the stoppage of the journal, if the fines be rigidly enforced.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts to the 25th ult. have reached us from New York. The new Cabinet, under the administration of President Fillmore, has been installed in office. It consists of Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, Secretary of State; Corwin, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury; Pearce, of Maryland, Secretary of the Interior; Bates, of Missouri, Secretary of War; Graham, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy; Crittenden, of Kentucky, Attorney-General; and Hall, of New York, Postmaster-General. These are all men of ample political experience and eminent ability. They will compose a Cabinet entitled to the public confidence, for its knowledge of the interests of the country, its weight of personal character, and its sound Whig principles.

The American prisoners at Cuba have been released by the Spanish authorities, and are expected to arrive soon in the United States.

The Compromise Bill has been resumed in the Senate, and called forth an able and elaborate speech from Mr. Webster, after which an amendment, introduced by Mr. Benton, allowing a larger territory to New Mexico than was provided for in the bill, was rejected. Mr. Crawford, the late Secretary at War, laid a communication before the House, requesting the commencement of a legal suit, in order to test the validity of the Galphin claim.

The delegate to Congress from New Mexico has been refused a seat in the House by a majority of eleven votes. The effect of this vote is to deprive New Mexico of a hearing on the vital questions which are now pending, and in which her interests and even her existence are deeply involved. It was carried by coalition between slavery and the pretended democracy, which has long exerted a disastrous influence on the legislation of the country.

Our latest dates from New Mexico announce the continued ravages of the Indians. A treaty was made by Major Steen with the Apaches, which they violated within three days. A detachment of soldiers was immediately sent out for their chastisement. The audacity of the Indians in attacking the people and property of the territory is almost incredible. They frequently come within one or two miles of the military stations, killing persons and driving away cattle.

The Governor and Council of Massachusetts have decided against a commutation of the punishment in the case of Professor Webster, and have assigned Friday, the 30th of August, as the day for his execution.

On the night of Thursday, the 18th ult., the Atlantic shores of the United States were visited by a terrific storm of wind and rain from the east, which has destroyed much property and some lives. The deluges of the rivers have been truly disastrous. All the lines of railway and telegraph were much injured.

The feeling in Texas in favour of reducing Santa Fé as rebellious, and of denouncing the action of the United States is very strong. A great meeting of the people of Texas was held on the 11th ult., when, among the resolutions passed, was the following:—

Resolved, that the Governor of this State be requested to demand of the President of the United States, that he abolish the *de facto* Government now existing under his authority in New Mexico, within the limits of Texas; that all commissions held by, and instructions

issued to, persons, to exercise the powers of government therein, be revoked and re-called; and that the army be instructed to confine itself to its appropriate duties, and to abstain and refrain from any and all interference in the affairs of the State of Texas, by which her rights and authority are to be disregarded, disclaimed, and set at defiance.

All this looks very fierce, undoubtedly; but things in the long-run will be peaceably settled, especially if Congress should vote several millions of dollars to Texas, in payment for the purchase of her imaginary boundary.

CALIFORNIA.

Advices from the gold country have been received *via* New York to the 18th of June, being eighteen days later than the previous dates. Another awful fire had occurred at San Francisco, and had consumed a large portion of the principal business part of the city. The destruction is estimated at 5,000,000 dollars, considerable part being in goods consigned, the loss of which would fall on the shippers, there being no means of insuring against fire there. All kinds of building materials had advanced in price. A large trade was doing with the Australian colonies, and a great many passengers had arrived from thence. Some new discoveries of gold had been made in Oregon, and were exciting attention; it was thought probable that some emigration would be directed there. Pacific City, near the mouth of the Columbia, was increasing in buildings, and a steamer was to be put on between that port and the upper waters of the Columbia. The accounts from the mines give assurance that there will be a greater quantity of gold dug this summer than before.

WEST INDIES.

The advices received this week from the various West India islands, by the *Dee* steamer, are again of a generally satisfactory nature in agricultural affairs; but they record the disastrous effects of a severe gale which visited most of the northern Antilles on the 12th and 13th July with great severity, and did a vast deal of damage; but the extent of the injury cannot be ascertained by the present mail. In Antigua the barometer fell suddenly, and at Guadeloupe the storm was so violent as to prevent the packet communicating with that island. Several wrecks occurred.

Our advices from Jamaica, which extend to the 8th ult., acquaint us with the opening and closing of the local Parliament, which met for the purpose of remedying a defect which existed in the Loan Bill of the previous session. Some of the island papers at Jamaica urge most strenuously upon the attention of the colonists the cultivation of cotton upon a large scale.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

TRIALS OF SMALL ARMS AT WOOLWICH.—The trials of small arms in the Arsenal are now going on every week by order of the select committee, with some picked men of the Guards, commanded by Captain Brownrigg, and attended by Colonel Chalmers and other experienced officers. Mr. Lancaster's and the Prussian muskets were tried last week. This week the men began with a trial of the new ignition water-proof primer of Colonel P. Hawker, who was also present. All three of these arms went without a miss-fire, and will now be kept at the Arsenal in order to be further tested after exposure to rain, and every other trial for actual service.

THE IRISH SPIRIT TRADE AND THE NAVY.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, yielding to the remonstrance which has been addressed to him on the subject of the supply of spirits to the navy, has intimated, that in future the contract shall not be confined to rum, but that whiskey shall be admitted as an article of contract, thus enabling Irish distillers to participate in a benefit from which they had been previously excluded. This just concession is calculated to confer a great advantage upon the interests connected with the Irish spirit trade.

THE PROFESSIONAL POSITION OF NAVAL SURGEONS.—The following circular has been forwarded to all flag officers, captains, &c.:—"Admiralty, July 17.—My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are pleased to direct that the following regulations be established with reference to the rank and position of the assistant-surgeons of the Royal Navy. 1. Assistant-surgeons are to be divided into two classes. 2. The first class is to consist of all those who have completed three years' servitude from the period of their first entry; one year of which, at least, must be on board a commissioned ship, and the other two may be served in one of her Majesty's Naval hospitals, and who have passed their examination for surgeon either at home or abroad, as directed by the Admiralty instructions (chap. 2, art. 26, page 26); but in case the service in which the ship may be employed should render it improbable that three surgeons can be assembled for a considerable period of time, then the captain may give an order to the surgeon of the ship to examine the assistant-surgeon whose period of time has expired, and, if found competent, may grant him a temporary certificate until the requisite officers can be assembled. 3. Assistant-surgeons who may have served more than three years, and have passed the examination for surgeons under the above conditions, are to rank the next to naval instructors, and are to mess with the wardroom officers, to be allowed cabins on board when the accommodation and space on board will admit. 4. The second-class of assistant-surgeons is to consist of all those who have not served three years, and those who have not passed their examination for surgeon. 5. The cabin specified in their Lordships' order of the 26th of February, 1846, is to be strictly appropriated to the officers mentioned in that order, and their Lordships' instructions on that head are to be fully carried out. 6. First-class assistant-surgeons, who may be serving in small vessels commanded by lieutenants, are to mess in the gun-room, with the other officers. 7. The above regulations are to be carried into effect on the receipt of this circular order. By command of their Lordships, J. PARKER. "To all flag-officers, &c."

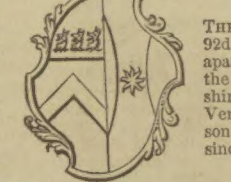
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE HON. JOHN WINGFIELD STRATFORD, OF ADDINGTON-PLACE, KENT.



This gentleman, who died at his residence in Stratford-place, on the 3rd inst., aged 78, was second son of Richard, third Viscount Powerscourt, by the Lady Emilia Stratford, his wife, daughter of John, first Earl of Aldborough. The additional surname of Stratford he assumed in 1802. He was born in 1772, and early entered the army, in which he attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He married first, in 1797, Frances, only child of Leonard Bartholomew, Esq., of Addington-place, Kent; and secondly, in 1833, Harriette, daughter of Henry Grant, Esq., of Gnoil, county Glamorgan; by the former (who died in 1827) he had issue one son John, and two daughters, Frances-Amelia, widow of the Rev. John Cecil Hall, Archdeacon of Man, and Isabella-Harriet, wife of John Malcolm, Esq.

THE LADY ALBINA CUMBERLAND.



The decease of this venerable Lady, who was in the 92d year of her age, occurred on the 2d instant, at her apartments in the Palace, at Hampton Court. She was the eldest daughter of George, third Earl of Buckinghamshire, by Albina his wife, daughter and co-heir of Lord Vere Bertie. Her husband, Richard Cumberland, Esq., son of the celebrated dramatic writer, died many years since.

MRS. ELIZA PEEL, OF WALLINGTON HALL, NORFOLK.

ANOTHER respected member of the Peel family has departed this life. The lady whose name is prefixed to this notice died on the 3rd instant, at her seat of Wallington Hall. She was daughter of William Yates, Esq., of Bury, aunt of the late lamented Sir Robert Peel, and widow of Robert Peel, Esq., who, as partner of his uncle, the first Baronet, amassed great wealth, and purchased estates in various counties. The only issue of Mrs. Eliza Peel that now survives is Anne, the wife of the Rev. Charles Wicksted Ethelston, M.A., of Wicksted Hall, county Chester, rector of Uplymore. There was another daughter, Ellen, who married her cousin, James Peel Cockburn, Esq., of Salcombe House, Sidmouth; but she died before her father, in June, 1841. The son of Mrs. Ethelston succeeds to the large fortune of his maternal grandfather.

STATISTICS OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—There are 14,000 enrolled friendly societies in this country, having 1,600,000 members, an annual revenue amounting to £2,800,000, and an accumulated capital of £6,400,000. A still greater number of minor friendly societies are not enrolled, and do not, therefore, possess the privileges and means of self-protection enjoyed by the former. It is estimated that there are 33,223 societies in this position in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, having 3,052,000 members, an annual revenue of £4,980,000, and with funds amounting to so large a sum as £11,360,000—the praiseworthy accumulations of the purely industrial classes. Indeed, half of the male adult labouring population are members of benefit societies.—*The Reporter.*

TICKETING SHOPS.—To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—Sir, A statement appeared in your columns of the 20th ult., highly prejudicial to us. We have waited until now to contradict it, expecting to discover its author. We have also made an application to the magistrate, with the intention of indicting the parties for perjury, but find they left no name, and their statement was not on oath. The only course we have now is to rely on your love of justice for the insertion of a plain statement of facts:—Two women came into the shop and asked the price of some print dresses, and were told 1*l.* 1*d.* the dress, that they were of the best manufacture, and the money returned if the colours changed in the wash. They desired three dresses to be cut off. They afterwards looked at some skirts, and bought two; the parcel was packed up and given to them. A bill was then made. They then found they had not sufficient money to pay, and said they would take the skirts only. This was refused upon the ground that they were cut off especially for them, and that several ladies had gone out unserved owing to all hands being engaged at the time. They also stated the dresses were marked 1*l.* 1*d.* the absurdity of having a dress of the best Manchester print for such a price must be evident to all. But the 1*s.* was marked in letters four inches in diameter—a price, we believe, unprecedented, and which we could not afford to sell at, but from the fact of our printing them ourselves.—We are, sir, yours obediently, JAMES REID and Co., 16, Oxford-street. (We copied the report in question from a morning contemporary.)

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY, AUGUST 3.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.

HISTORICAL RECORDS.

On the motion for bringing up the report of the committee on supply, Mr. HUTT called the attention of the House to the publication and distribution of the historical work called "Monumenta Historica Britannica." The first volume of this work had cost the public £10,000, and it was sold at five guineas. The Secretary of State, however, subsequently altered the price to two guineas, which sum was now charged for the work. He (Mr. Hutt) complained that even that sum was too much for the public to pay for a work the whole expense in publishing which the public had itself defrayed. He thought that the work ought to be sold at the mere cost of the printing and paper, for the sum now charged had a prohibitory effect on the distribution of the work, as it appeared that, out of 600 copies printed, only 46 had been sold at the price mentioned. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. C. LEWIS reminded the House that this work was merely a compilation or a reprint of historical works which would be found in many libraries. He thought, therefore, that the sum of £2 2*s.* was not too much to pay for the convenience of having these works collected in one volume; but should it be found that it would have a prohibitory effect on the circulation of the work, the matter would be taken into consideration.

Mr. HUME suggested that they should pursue the plan adopted in Prussia, and which was, in his opinion, productive of great advantage, namely, to send a copy of every work of such a nature to each library in the kingdom, having previously obtained such security as would ensure the preservation of the book. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. BROTHERTON and Mr. G. THOMPSON having expressed their concurrence with Mr. Hume's suggestion, Mr. HUTT gave notice that he would next session call the attention of the House to the same subject.

The report of the committee of supply was then brought up and agreed to.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The reports of the Committees of Ways and Means were received and agreed to, after some discussion, during which two pledges were given, one by Mr. Hume, that "next session" he would apply his undivided attention to financial questions, and oppose any vote of public money after twelve o'clock at night; the other by Mr. Brotherton, that "next session" he would propose that, at twelve o'clock at night, the Speaker should *ipso facto* quit the chair, as he now did at six o'clock on Wednesdays, a practice which, he observed, had worked well, and induced members to economise time.

The Grand Jury Cess (Ireland) Bill, and the Fees (Court of Common Pleas) Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The National Gallery (Edinburgh) Bill went through committee.

The Appropriation Bill was brought in by Mr. C. LEWIS.

The House adjourned at two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

ROYAL ASSENT.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Australian Colonies Government Bill, the Factories Bill, and several other public and private bills. The Small Tenements Rating Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Cruelty to Animals (Scotland) Bill and the Public Libraries and Museums Bill went through committee.

Lord BAUGHAM withdrew the Charitable Trusts Bill on account of the lateness of the session.

The Commons' amendments to the County Courts Extension Bill were considered.

Lord REDESDALE moved that the Commons' amendment on the 17th clause, relative to the town-halls, be disagreed from.

On a division there were, for disagreeing from the amendment on the 17th clause—Content, 11; Non-content, 13: majority against Lord Redesdale's motion, 2.

The Commons' amendments were agreed to.

Several unopposed bills on the table were advanced a stage without discussion. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House met at noon.

Notwithstanding the announcement that the debate with respect to Baron Rothschild's claim to take his seat as member for London would be resumed to-day, the attendance of the House and of strangers was not so large as on previous occasions.

ADMISSION OF JEWS.—BARON ROTHSCHILD.

Mr. J. A. SMITH—previous to the resumption of the discussion on Baron Rothschild's proceedings—inquired how it happened that it was not recorded in the votes that Baron Rothschild had signed a declaration on paper, and left it on the table, after he had taken the oaths.

The SPEAKER replied, that the reason the fact of the Baron's having signed a paper and left it on the table of the House did not appear recorded in the votes of the House, was that the proceeding was informal and irregular. The paper had not been formally tendered to the House, and he (the Speaker) could not recognise it.

The Clerk having read the record of the proceedings entered in the votes of the House,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the resolution of which notice had been given on the part of the Government, viz. "That the Baron L. N. de Rothschild is not entitled to vote in the House or to sit in the House during any debate until he shall take the oath of abjuration in the form appointed by law." And, "That the House will, at the earliest opportunity in the next session of Parliament, take into its serious consideration the form of the oath of abjuration, with a view to relieve her Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion." The hon. and learned gentleman said that the two resolutions were perfectly distinct, and that any one might vote for one and reject the other. It appeared to him that the question was ripe for the decision of the House, and that the House was bound to decide it, unless it wished all its former proceedings upon it to be regarded as a mockery. There were three requisites in an oath—the substance, the form of words, and the manner of taking it. With regard to the form, he regarded it as a material part of the oath, and he did not think the House could dispense with or alter it. It could not be denied that Baron Rothschild had not taken the oath of abjuration in the form appointed by law. But, after a stricter examination of the subject than he had given when he last discussed the question, he came to the conclusion that the Baron's seat was not vacant in consequence of his not taking the oath, and that the House was not authorised by statute or constitutional law, or by the usage of Parliament, to issue a new writ. The law was, therefore, in this monstrous state, that a member returned to serve in Parliament was prevented, by the idle form of an oath (now obsolete, and which no one could violate were he ever so willing), from sitting and voting, and his constituents were prevented from having the benefit of his services. It appeared to him (the Attorney-General), therefore, that it was incumbent to pledge the House to alter this state of the law at the first practicable opportunity. The course he recommended would be the most advantageous to Baron Rothschild himself; for, were the House to resolve that the Baron could take his seat, and were he to sit and vote, he would subject himself to all the penalties of a "Popish recusant convict" penalties which would incapacitate him from suing in courts of law.

Mr. HUME moved, as an amendment, "That the Clerk of the House having proceeded, as directed by the House, to administer the oaths to Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, one of the members for the City of London, upon the Old Testament, being the form he declared to be most binding on his conscience; and the Baron having so sworn to the oath of abjuration with the omission of the words 'upon the true faith of a Christian'; and doubts having arisen as to the legal effect of his so taking the oath, it is expedient, at the commencement of the next session of Parliament, that a bill should be introduced, to declare the law with reference to the due administration of that oath; and, further, the House would then take into its serious consideration the subject of the oaths now administered to its members, with reference to the changes which have taken place since they were first imposed by law."

Mr. ANSTREY, having ascertained that it was not the wish of Baron Rothschild to be heard by himself, his counsel, or his agent, in support of his claims to sit and vote, withdrew the amendment of which he had given notice to that effect. The honourable and learned member supported Mr. Hume's amendment.

Mr. DISRAELI considered that no man had less cause of complaint against the Legislature of this country than Englishmen professing the Jewish religion. Contrasting the state of social degradation and political disability in which they were placed a quarter of a century ago with the greatly ameliorated condition in which they now stood, he was of opinion that they had much reason to be thankful. The natural impatience of Baron Rothschild and his friends, arising from the position in which they were placed, had found vent in accusations against the House of Lords. But the House of Lords had acted, in regard to the admission of Jews to Parliament, in a perfectly fair and constitutional manner. When, three years ago, a bill was sent up to them, it was rejected by no overwhelming majority; and when, two years ago, a second bill was sent up to them, that was rejected by a decreased majority. But since the citizens of London had returned Baron Rothschild a second time by a triumphant majority, the House of Lords had had no opportunity afforded them of reconsidering the subject. It was not the House of Lords, but her Majesty's Government, who were responsible for the position in which Baron Rothschild and the question of the admission of Jews to Parliament were placed; and it was to extricate the Government from their embarrassment that the House was asked to agree to two resolutions, one of which was almost unconstitutional in its character, and the other of which was impolitic, as pledging the House to a course to be taken in a future session. He (Mr. Disraeli), speaking for himself on this occasion, was not prepared to vote for either of these resolutions, though he still hoped that full and speedy justice would be done to the descendants of that race which all admitted to be sacred, and to the professors of a religion which all admitted to be divine.

Sir R. INGLIS would oppose the Attorney-General's resolutions, on the broad ground that he was determined to oppose every proposition that had for its object the destruction of the Christian character of the British Legislature.

Mr. ROEBUCK charged the Attorney-General with proposing a course ungenerous, unsafe, and uncandid. The proper straightforward mode of dealing with this question would be boldly to propose that Jews be admitted to Parliament. Keeping them out by means of the abjuration oath was unworthy and

paltry. The oath itself was ridiculous, and was never designed to apply to Jews. Mr. REYNOLDS could not vote for the Attorney-General's resolutions. Mr. P. WOOD contended that by the existing law Baron Rothschild was entitled to take his seat and vote in the House. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL (Mr. Cockburn) regretted that he could not come to the same conclusion. He was called on by the first resolution to declare the law, and as a lawyer he felt bound to say that Baron Rothschild could not legally sit and vote in the House. The words "upon the true faith of a Christian" were a substantial part of the oath, and the House could not dispense with them. Mr. BRIGHT pointed out the affirmation made by Mr. Pease, Mr. Ellis, and himself when they took their seats in the House, and insisted that they did not affirm either the substance or the form of the abjuration oath. Mr. GOULBURN explained the particular circumstances under which Mr. Pease had been permitted to make the affirmation. The House having divided, there were—For putting the original resolutions, 163; against it, 101: majority against Mr. Hume's amendment, 62. The House then divided on the first resolution proposed by the Attorney-General—For the first resolution, 166; against it, 92: majority for the first resolution, 74. Mr. BRIGHT endeavoured to induce the First Minister to pledge himself that the Government would propose the measure next session as a Government one—taking up the question, and standing or falling with it. Lord J. RUSSELL declined to take the pledge. After a desultory discussion, the House divided on the Attorney-General's second resolution—For the second resolution, 142; against it, 106: majority for the second resolution, 36. The House adjourned from half-past five to seven o'clock.

STAMP DUTIES. At the resumed sitting the House went into committee on the Stamp Duties (No. 2) Bill, and the clauses and schedules were agreed to, with amendments, after lengthened discussion, the principal amendment being the reduction of the duty on conveyances, &c., from 1s. per cent. to 10s. per cent.

CUSTOMS BILL. In committee on the Customs Bill, Sir J. GRAHAM objected to a clause by which it was proposed to give to the Board of Customs general unlimited powers of making rules and regulations in lieu of the powers strictly limited by statutes now entrusted to it. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER contended that it was necessary to give the Board of Customs general powers for regulating the most convenient manner of levying the existing duties and carrying into effect the acts of Parliament. After a discussion, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER allowed the clause to be struck out of the bill, on the understanding that it should be reconsidered in the report. The bill went through committee.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE. In committee on the Marlborough House Bill, Mr. HUME objected to it altogether, and, with the view of defeating the bill, moved that the chairman report progress—For reporting progress, 56; against it, 115: majority against Mr. Hume's motion, 59. The bill went through committee.

IMPURITY OF THE PARLIAMENTARY ATMOSPHERE. In the course of the discussion, Mr. MOWATT complained of the stench that prevailed in the House during the evening, which he declared to be intolerable. Mr. HUME thought the stench very natural, considering the general corruption of the House. *This bon mot*, the first ever perpetrated by Mr. Hume, caused extraordinary astonishment and admiration; the hon. member himself seemed quite amazed at his own brilliancy. The Assessed Taxes Composition Bill and the Assizes (Ireland) Bill passed through committee.

ANNUITY OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE. The Duke of Cambridge's Annuity Bill was read a third time. Mr. HUME proposed an amendment, for the purpose of reducing the annuity from £12,000 to £8,000. Considering that labourers' wages were reduced to 8s. or 7s. a week, he thought that £5,000 would be enough; but he had no hope of carrying a proposal to reduce the allowance to £5,000, therefore he was obliged to be satisfied with trying a reduction to £8,000. The House divided—For the original annuity, 111; against it, 52: majority against Mr. Hume, 59. Mr. BRIGHT moved a proviso, the effect of which was, that in no case should the Duke of Cambridge receive more than £12,000 per annum of public money. For Mr. BRIGHT's proviso 39; against it, 108: majority against the proviso, 69. The bill then passed. The Police Superannuation Fund Bill passed through committee. The Canterbury Settlement of Lands Bill was read a second time. The Public Health (Ireland) Bill was postponed till next session. The Tenant Right (Ireland) Bill was also postponed till next session. Lord SEYMOUR brought in a bill to confirm certain provisional orders of the General Board of Health.—Adjourned at a quarter past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY. The Public Libraries and Museums Bill was read a third time and passed. The report of the Cruelty to Animals (Scotland) Bill was received. The Poor Relief Bill was read a second time.

LORD BROUGHAM. Lord BROUGHAM complained of an attack made on him in one of the journals, reflecting on his mode of hearing appeals in their Lordships' House, and asserting that his judicial conduct had been the subject of remonstrance on the part of the Bar. The noble and learned lord detailed the judicial labours he had performed, and maintained that he had patiently heard and maturely considered the appeals that came before him, and that he lost no time in delivering judgments—the result of his exertions being that there were no arrears left. The LORD CHANCELLOR testified to the patience and diligence exhibited by Lord Brougham, and insisted that his judgments had given satisfaction to the Bar. The Duke of WELLINGTON said that their Lordships were under great obligations to Lord Brougham for his extraordinary activity and diligence in deciding appeals and keeping down arrears. He trusted the noble and learned Lord would not allow these attacks in the newspapers to induce him to discontinue his exertions. After a few remarks from the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, the subject dropped. The Marquis of SALISBURY moved the third reading of the Small Tenements Rating Bill. The Earl of HARDWICKE opposed the bill, and moved as an amendment, that it be read a third time that day three months. Lord PORTMAN considered that some such bill as this was necessary, and therefore he trusted the House would read the bill a third time. The bill was read a third time, and passed without a division.

THE FRANCHISE, IRELAND. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved the consideration of the Commons' amendments on the Parliamentary Voters, &c. (Ireland) Bill, and, having described the points in which the Commons had assented to the Lords' amendments, urged their Lordships to assent to the compromise in the franchise qualification proposed by the Commons, viz. £12, and to the re-introduction of the compulsory registration clauses. Lord STANLEY said he considered the points on which the Commons had yielded to the opinion of their Lordships comparatively unimportant, whilst the two points on which the Commons had refused to yield to the opinion of their Lordships were the really important ones. The £15 qualification was fixed by their Lordships, not as a compromise or bargain with the Commons, but as the lowest qualification they could agree to safely with the maintenance of a sound representative system in Ireland. A lower qualification than £15 would create a representation of mere numbers that would overbear all property. The last election for the county of Mayo was an example of the danger of a pauper constituency, for in that case the election had been carried against the landlords, the proprietors, and the occupiers of the soil, by the unblushing intimidation of the Roman Catholic priesthood. He trusted their Lordships would adhere to the £15 qualification. With respect to the compulsory registration, he had a strong opinion of the dangerous character of that principle; but, had the Commons shown a real disposition to concede to the opinion of their Lordships on the qualification, he might have been induced to yield on this point. The noble Lord called on their Lordships to insist on restoring the £15 qualification, and in expunging the compulsory registration clauses. After a few observations from the Marquis of LANRICARDE, their Lordships divided—

For insisting on the £15 qualification,	
Contents—Present	62
Proxies	52
Non-contents—Present	56
Proxies	70
	—126
Majority for the Government	12

The £12 qualification was therefore agreed to. The other amendments of the Commons were also agreed to without a division, after a protest from Lord STANLEY against the unusual use of proxies practised by the present Government. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY. **CRIME (IRELAND).** The House met at noon, when the adjourned debate on Lord John Russell's motion for leave to bring in a bill to continue the Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Act for two years, and Mr. Sharman Crawford's amendment thereto, was resumed by Mr. MOORE, who opposed the bill. Colonel RAWDON spoke in favour of, Mr. SCULLY and Mr. McCULLAGH against the bill. After a long discussion, the House divided—For Mr. Sharman Crawford's amendment, 28; against it, 81: Majority against the amendment, 53. The debate was resumed on the original motion. Mr. FOX then moved the adjournment of the debate, and the House divided—For the adjournment, 24; against it, 85: majority against the adjournment, 61. After another discussion, the House divided on the main question—For bringing in the bill, 84; against it, 24: majority, 60. Leave was at length obtained to bring in the bill, and the House adjourned. At the evening sitting—

THE DUBLIN AND LONDON MAILS. Mr. REYNOLDS drew attention to the great public inconvenience caused by the present mode of transmitting the mails between Dublin and London. He complained that the mail which leaves London at half-past five o'clock takes 17½ hours to reach Dublin, whereas it might be conveyed in 14½ hours, as was proved by the fact that the morning mail from London reached Dublin in 13 hours. He contended that the mails from Dublin to London might reach London at a quarter past ten instead of one o'clock, as at present. He attributed the delay he complained of to the desire to sacrifice the interests of Ireland to those of Liverpool, which sacrifice was effected at Chester. Mr. C. LEWIS promised that the whole question would be well considered by the Postmaster-General, who had already devoted his attention to it.

HOLYHEAD. Leave was given to the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER to bring in a bill to relieve the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company from the payment of £200,000 towards the construction of Holyhead Harbour, and to amend the acts relative thereto. The House went into committee on the Medical Charities (Ireland) Bill, and agreed to its clauses, after much discussion. The Stamp Duties (No. 2) Bill, the Customs Bill, and the Marlborough House Bill, as amended, were severally considered. The Consolidated Fund (the Appropriation) Bill went through committee.

LANDLORD AND TENANT (IRELAND). On the motion of Mr. HAMILTON, to go into committee on the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland—No. 2) Bill, Mr. BRIGHT declared his determination to oppose the bill in every stage, because he regarded it as an attempt to increase the powers of the Irish landlords, without regard to the interests of the tenants. He understood that it had the approval of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, but that would not induce him to assent to the measure. He moved, as an amendment, that the bill be committed that day three months. Mr. HAMILTON urged the necessity of passing the bill, in order to confer the power of distraining growing crops, and to prevent tenants from fraudulently cutting and running away with the produce of the land.

Mr. McCULLAGH, Mr. Anstey, Mr. Moore, Mr. P. Scrope, Mr. R. M. Fox, and Mr. S. Crawford spoke against the bill; Colonel Dunne, Mr. Lennard, Mr. Henley, and Sir W. Somerville, in favour of it. Mr. ANSTHEY moved the adjournment of the debate. The House divided—For the adjournment, 22; against it, 46: majority against adjournment, 24. Mr. REYNOLDS immediately moved the adjournment of the House, and threatened to obstruct the bill in every possible way. After another long talk against time, protracted up to half-past one o'clock, Lord PALMERSTON recommended that, as it was evident no progress could be made in the bill that morning, an agreement should be come to between both parties, either to adjourn the debate or to allow the bill to be committed *pro forma*, and the noble Lord suggested that they might toss up for the choice between adjournment and the *pro forma* committal. The debate was finally adjourned. The other orders having been disposed of by the usual summary process, the House adjourned at two o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY. The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock in the New House, in which some further attempts had been made to overcome the acoustic defects of its construction. The temporary roof which was tried the week previously had given place to one of a much more substantial and finished character, constructed with greater attention to the architectural design of the building, though still the "effect defective" in this respect was very conspicuous. The only point, however, with which the reporter ought to interest himself is, whether it will secure for him a better hearing; and in this respect it must be acknowledged to be entirely successful. If the desk in the reporters' gallery were lowered about half a yard, the arrangements of that most important portion of the House would be perfect. Sir W. CLAY withdrew the Compound Householders Bill.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES (IRELAND). Mr. HAMILTON moved the second reading of the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill, which had come down from the House of Lords. The hon. member urged the necessity of having some restriction on the operation of the Encumbered Estates Act, which was confiscating all the property in Ireland. Even the property of creditors was not safe under the existing law, for, when lands were sold by the commissioners, enough was not obtained to pay encumbrances. This bill was designed to mitigate the evils arising from the Encumbered Estates Act. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL opposed the bill, which he regarded as a piece of one-sided legislation, framed with a view to the interests of the landlords only. It would interfere prejudicially with the operation of the Encumbered Estates Act; and one clause in it would enable parties to keep possession of estates in spite of the creditors. By the clause which enacted that estates should not be sold under fifteen years' purchase, the present holders would be enabled to keep possession, in defiance of encumbrancers, and to the impoverishment of the tenants. The hon. and learned gentleman moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day three months. After a lengthened discussion, The amendment was carried without a division. The bill was consequently thrown out.

The House went into committee on the Friendly Societies Bill, and agreed to the clauses down to 37. Progress was then reported. The Stamp Duties Bill was read a third time and passed. The Marlborough House Bill, the Assessed Taxes Composition Bill, the Assizes (Ireland) Bill, the Police Superannuation Fund Bill, and the Canterbury Settlement Lands Bill were severally read a third time and passed. The General Board of Health (No. 3) Bill was read a second time. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER obtained leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the transfer of loans for the improvement of landed property in Ireland. The bill was brought in and read a first time.—Adjourned at a quarter before six o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY. The Grand Jury Cess (Ireland) Bill and the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Bill were each read a second time.

ECCLIASTICAL COMMISSION BILL. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved the order of the day to consider the amendments of the Commons to the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill. The Archbishop of CANTERBURY moved the rejection of the Commons' amendments on the 13th clause. The Commons, by these amendments, had united together the episcopal and the general fund, when the House of Lords had separated the funds from each other. He therefore moved the rejection of the Commons' amendments. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE supported the Commons' amendments. The Earl POWIS supported the amendment of the Archbishop. If the two funds were amalgamated together, it would be annually distributed, it would be absorbed in small livings, and, when the establishment of a new bishopric was considered desirable, they would be told there was no fund for its establishment, and that would be a just answer. The Commons' alteration was an invidious attempt to prevent the establishment of new bishoprics when required to meet the wants of the increasing population. The Bishop of OXFORD remarked, that, under the new arrangements, the fund for bishoprics would be forestalled. He hoped their Lordships would adhere to their former decision.

After a few words from Earl GREY and the Bishop of SALISBURY, Their Lordships divided—

For the rejection of the Commons' amendments	22
For retaining them	37
Majority	—15

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY. The House met at twelve and sat to half-past four o'clock, when it adjourned, and met again at half-past six o'clock. The Spitalfields and Shoreditch New Street Bill passed through committee.

RECENT POSTAL REGULATIONS.—MEETING AT FREEMASONS' TAVERN. Mr. HUME presented a petition from the inhabitants of London and Westminster, in public meeting assembled, stating the grievances and inconveniences inflicted on the people by the recent postal regulations on Sunday, particularly with regard to the transmission of weekly newspapers, which were the means of conveying solid instruction and useful information to a large portion of the population, and praying the House to urge her Majesty's Government to rescind those regulations. The hon. member also presented a similar petition from Chester.

IMMIGRATION OF AFRICANS TO THE WEST INDIES. On the motion that the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill be read a third time, Mr. BERNAL called the attention of the House to the evils at present arising to our West Indian colonies, particularly to Jamaica, owing to the state of the law with regard to the employment of Africans who immigrated to those colonies. According to existing arrangements, natives of Africa were brought to the colonies under agreements binding only for one year, and it generally happened that their labour was not remunerative to their employers during that period. When they arrived they were generally covered with sores, and unfit for work, and it was a long time before they became tractable. The labouring population was in consequence in a very deplorable state, and was every day more deserving the serious and maternal consideration not only of the Government of the colony, but also of this country. What he proposed was that the period for employing these people should not be less than three years, and in that case he thought their employers would be induced to devote more attention to their moral, religious, and mental improvement. There were important points connected with this question, and he hoped that the attention of the Colonial Office would be turned to it. Mr. HUME confirmed the melancholy facts which had been stated by the honourable gentleman. Mr. HAWES said, with respect to the term of duration of the contracts entered

into by immigrants, neither himself nor the noble Lord at the head of the Colonial-office very much approved of long contracts of this kind, and it was quite in the power of the immigrants, if they were indisposed to work, to make these contracts a burden to the employer. There was nothing to enforce work without resorting to the means which would be justly reprobated. The sanction, however, of the Colonial-office had been given to contracts for three years in British Guiana; and although the term was still limited to one year, the alteration rested with the local Legislature, and not with the Colonial-office. It was a mistake to suppose that the subject of the importation of free labour into the colonies was a subject which had never been taken into consideration by the Colonial-office. Many efforts had been made, but he considered that it was a thing almost impossible, except by means which he was sure the House and this country would never sanction. The bill was then read a third time, and passed.

CRIME AND OUTRAGE BILL (IRELAND). On the motion for the second reading of this bill, Mr. S. CRAWFORD rose to move that the bill be read a second time this day three months. The provisions were unconstitutional, oppressive, and unjust. There were two systems of government—one had recourse to just and humane laws, while the other pursued a policy of coercion. Now, ever since Ireland had been connected with this country, she had been governed by the latter system; but the time had come when a change must be made in the government if the Legislature wished to secure the tranquillity of Ireland.

Sir GEORGE GREY reminded the House that considerable discussion had taken place already, on asking for leave to introduce this bill, which, in the ordinary course of things, would have been had on the second reading. Believing that the Act which the bill proposed to continue for a limited period had done infinite service in the prevention of outrage to life and property in Ireland, he would give it his support.

After some discussion, the House divided, when there appeared—

For the amendment	26
Against it	89
Majority	—63

The amendment was consequently lost. The bill was then read a second time.

LANDLORD AND TENANT BILL. After a few observations from Mr. HAMILTON, The order of the day for the adjourned debate on this bill was discharged on the motion of Mr. REYNOLDS.

CUSTOMS BILL. On the motion for the third reading of this bill, The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the insertion of the following clause—"And whereas divers rules, orders, and regulations have from time to time been made by the Commissioners of her Majesty's Customs, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by certain Acts passed in various sessions of Parliament, some of which Acts have since been repealed; and doubts have arisen whether such rules, orders, and regulations are still of legal force and efficacy; be it therefore enacted, that all rules, orders, and regulations already made or issued by or under the authority of the said Commissioners, under or in pursuance of any Act or Acts relating to the Customs, or to trade or navigation, although such Act or Acts may have been repealed, shall be and continue in full force and effect, so far as such rules, orders, and regulations are consistent with the provisions of the laws in force relating to the Customs, or to trade or navigation, unless and until the same shall be revoked or rescinded; and that all acts whatsoever done or to be done in pursuance of any such orders, rules, and regulations shall be valid and effectual." Upon which, Mr. HUME objected to the clause.

The House divided, when there appeared—For the clause 50; against it, 14: majority, 36. The clause was then agreed to, and the bill was read a third time and passed. The Administration of Criminal Justice Improvement Bill was withdrawn from the present session by Sir G. GREY, as also the Chief Justices' Salaries Bill, Lord J. RUSSELL stating that the recommendations of the Salaries Committee would be considered carefully by the Government during the recess.

SAVINGS-BANKS BILL. Sir H. WILLOUGHBY urged the propriety of withdrawing this bill for the present session, as it was one of great importance, and could not at that late period be properly discussed. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER concurred in the observations of the hon. gentleman, and consented to withdraw the bill for the present. The bill was accordingly withdrawn. The Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) (No. 2) Bill was ordered to be committed that day three months. The General Board of Health (No. 3) Bill passed through committee. The Copyright of Designs Act Amendment Bill passed through committee *pro forma*.—Adjourned.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS. The select committee appointed to inquire into and report upon the accommodation afforded in the New House of Commons, and in the lobbies and passages immediately adjacent thereto, and whether any improvement can be made therein, and the probable expense of making such alterations, have proceeded in the examination of the matters to them referred, and have agreed to report to the House— That the plan submitted by Mr. Barry, providing accommodation for 318 members on the floor of the house, or for 338 members (if seats for Peers be provided in the south gallery), and for 150 members in the side galleries, allowing 30 inches for each member, will, in the opinion of the committee, be an improvement on the present house, and afford adequate accommodation for the transaction of public business; and that the probable expense of making the alterations proposed will be £8600. It may not be out of place here to mention that, although Mr. Barry has, by adopting the plan proposed by Sir B. Hall (with modifications of his own), secured accommodation for 468 members, the general accommodation for the public and the members of the press is of a very scant and unsatisfactory description. The total number of persons who can secure seats in the building is only 604, viz. 468 members and 136 strangers. Of the 136 seats allotted to strangers, 36 are for Peers and official persons, 36 for persons admitted by orders had of the Speaker, and 64 for the public admissible on presenting the written orders of members. The accommodation provided for the gentlemen forming the Parliamentary corps of the morning papers is of the meanest possible description. When it is borne in mind that several of those gentlemen are compelled to remain in attendance during the entire sitting of the House, it is not unreasonable to expect that some adequate accommodation should be prepared for them. As at present arranged, their gallery is approachable by a narrow flight of stone steps, which leads to a couple of miserable apartments, with slated floors, and without fire-places or sufficient light. These rooms, which resemble cells in a penitentiary, are about ten or twelve feet high. One of them is so dark that it is impossible either to read or write in it; and even the luxury of an oak table is dispensed with, a sort of shelf or ledge of planks being substituted. There is no place where refreshments can be had; and, as before remarked, there is no fire-place in either of the cells. The accommodation provided for third-class passengers at a railway station, which is only occupied for a few minutes, is far preferable to that which the "select committee" and Mr. Barry have provided for the representatives of the public.

LOSS OF THE "CORSAIR," EMIGRANT SHIP.—This noble vessel, nearly 1000 tons burthen, was, we regret to say, totally lost on her last outward passage on the eastern banks of Newfoundland, with a very near sacrifice of all the passengers. The ship, which was the property of Messrs. Pollock and Co., of Glasgow, sailed from Liverpool in the latter part of May last for New York, carrying 300 emigrants. After a passage of 35 days she was making for the south-east point of the banks of Newfoundland, when she unfortunately struck on some rocks. There was a strong swell running inwards, causing the ship to thump tremendously, soon battering in her bottom, and the sea filling her. The preservation of the alarmed passengers was the first care of the master and officers. A rope was got to the shore, thus enabling the crew to place the emigrants safely on the land. Subsequently the vessel was surrounded by a gang of desperate wretches, who plundered the baggage of the passengers of everything that was valuable.

THE MONKS OF ST. BERNARD.—The *Journal des Débats* thus states the case of the monks of Saint Bernard:—"By a decree of the month of December, 1847, the Saint Bernard had a fine of 115,000 francs inflicted on it, payable in eight days. The provost replied that the properties of the institution being all, without exception, consecrated to the service of hospitality, nothing could be taken from them; and that, never having meddled in political events, and nothing having called for violent measures, the Monastery of Saint Bernard protested against the decree. Thereupon, the Grand Council decreed that the properties of the Saint Bernard should be added to the properties of the state. The hospice of the Simplon itself, which was built entirely by France, and which the Valais sold to the monks, was retaken and confiscated to the seller. The provost could only again protest; the Holy See and the French Government protested, and the latter suspended the payment of the annual subsidy which it had paid to Saint Bernard, but which it would not pay to a spoliating Government. On the other hand, when the delegates of the Government of the Valais went to demand in Piedmont that the properties of the Saint Bernard should be given up, the Sardinian Government peremptorily refused. In this state things have remained for two years; and, as we have said, the monks have exhausted their last resources, and will soon be obliged to disperse. At this moment they make a supreme appeal to the justice of their Government. We hope, from the change which has taken place in public opinion in Switzerland, that it will be heard. In any case, the question is one of those which directly interest the French Government, and it belongs to France to make herself the protectress of an institution, to the foundation, endowment, and maintenance of which she has contributed more than any other country in Europe. There is scarcely a reign in the history of France which has not been signalled by some mark of interest given to the Saint Bernard. In the midst of the successive transformations of European society, the monastery, menaced by cupidity and brigandage, was more than once saved by France. Under Louis XV. the differences between Switzerland, the Holy See, and Piedmont threatened to destroy for ever the work of Saint Bernard de Menthon. The King intervened, and, by his arbitral decision, caused the institution to be pensioned by France. This annual subsidy has since been constantly paid. Indeed, since 1760, the gifts of the Government have formed the fifth of the income of the Mount Saint Bernard." Napoleon's acts of favour to the monks, who did him yeoman's service in his passage of the Great Saint Bernard, are well known. He established a branch of their order on the Simplon, and caused Dessaix's monument to be placed at their hospice.



ARCTIC EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—FIRST ICEBERG SEEN, JUNE 3.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent, a Lieutenant of the *Assistance*, with the accompanying Sketch of the first iceberg seen by Captain Austen's Expedition, June 3, 1850, in lat. 59 deg. North, long. 48 deg. West. The iceberg was about 70 feet in height; the largest our Correspondent, writing from Whale Island, June 19, had then seen was 170 feet high. During the still night, whilst lying at anchor, the crew often heard the report of icebergs splitting, with the sound of an earthquake.

The following extract from a private letter, written by an officer of the Arctic Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, has been published in the *New York Tribune*.—"United States' brig *Advance*, off St. John's, Newfoundland, June 7.—"Our progress thus far has been much slower than I anticipated, in consequence of head winds and heavy weather. In a gale on the 29th ult. we parted from our consort. Yesterday we made the southern cape of Newfoundland, and at the same time fell in with several icebergs; we have continued to meet them since, and now have at least twenty in sight around us. The officers and men are all in good health and spirits, and, with myself, are sanguine as to the success of the enterprise."

MARIA ISLAND.

We learn from the *Hobart Town Courier*, received a few days since, that Mr. Smith O'Brien is to be removed from Maria Island to Port Arthur, where arrangements are now being made for his reception. The stable attached to the former residence of Assistant-Commissary-General Lempriere is to be his dwelling-place. A platform in front is being erected as the post of a military sentinel, and it is understood that intercourse will be restricted to the visiting magistrate, the superintendent, officer, and sergeant of the guard.

Maria Island, on the east coast of Van Diemen's Land, was named after Van Diemen's daughter. In 1825 it was made a penal settlement for convicts, whose

crimes were not of so aggravated a nature as those committed by the men sent to Macquarie Harbour. A small town was soon formed, to which the name of Darlington was given. It is shown in the accompanying Sketch. In 1832 the establishment was broken up, and the island rented to some settlers, but it again became a Government station when the probation system was introduced, and still continues such.

Maria Island is separated from the mainland by a channel varying in breadth from four to eight miles; which channel is navigable for large vessels, although some caution is necessary, as the soundings are not correctly laid down in the charts; the passage being on the east side of Lachlan's Island (a spot about midway across), whereas in Flinders' Chart the greatest depth of water is shown on the west. The east coast of Maria Island presents a mass of perpendicular basaltic rocks, upwards of four hundred feet in height. The land from the summit gradually slopes to the west. The north shore is entirely composed of petrified oyster and scallop-shells. The extreme length is twenty-one miles, but the breadth in no part exceeds three miles; an isthmus so narrow that the sea on each side approaches within a few yards, separates Half-moon Bay from Oyster Bay.

The west shore has a delightful and picturesque appearance, being broken alternately by rocks and sandy bays, and lined with magnificent trees. The soil is very fertile, and the climate the best in the colony; even melons will grow and ripen in the open air.

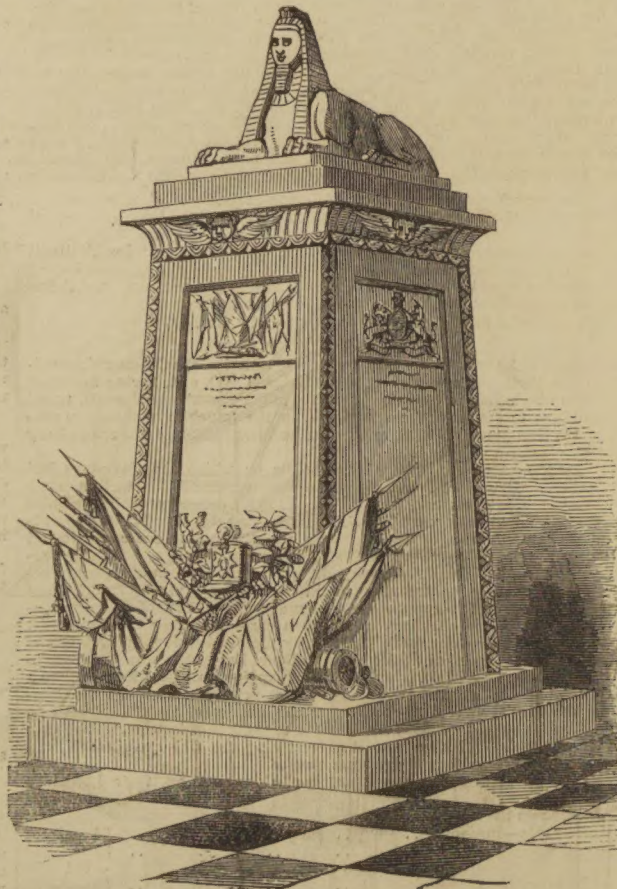
Darlington consists of the residence of the Magistrate, Superintendent, and other officers, a capacious store and hospital, a chapel and school-room, barracks for the military and convicts, and other buildings. In former days there existed a cloth manufactory, where excellent blankets were produced. A probation station was established some time since at Long Point, but it has been abandoned. The whole island is interspersed with rivulets and lagoons, which afford a plentiful supply of excellent water for all purposes. Fish, excellent in quality, is caught all round the coast in abundance; the lagoons supply fine eels, and the oysters found in Oyster-bay are superior in size and flavour to most in the colony. Quail and wild duck are in abundance; but a great drawback to the sportsman's enjoyment is the constant dread of treading on snakes, of which there are a great many, and all venomous. The only species of kangaroo found is the mallee, very small, but affording a good dish for the table, as well as furs much handsomer than those of the forester and brush kangaroos. The timber is of first-rate quality, especially

well calculated for ship-building. The gum (*Eucalyptus*) grows to the height of 300 feet, perfectly straight, and often reaches 50 feet without a branch. Keels of a single piece are made from it. At the present time, Mr. Walton, ship-builder, in Hobart Town, has laid one down (a single piece) 100 feet in length. The light wood, *Acacia Melanzylon*, makes excellent and handsome furniture. There is very good clay for pottery, some very fair specimens of which were manufactured some years since.

We have to thank a Correspondent, "T. J. L.," for the accompanying Sketch and descriptive details.

MONUMENT TO THE 80TH REGIMENT OF FOOT, IN LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL.

A BEAUTIFUL monument in commemoration of the services and death of the officers and men of the 80th Regiment of Foot, or Staffordshire Volunteers, has, within the last week, been placed in the southern transept of Lichfield Cathedral.



MONUMENT LATELY ERECTED IN LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL, TO THE 80TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

We find in a little work entitled "A Short Account of the City and Cathedral Church of Lichfield," just published by Lomax, the following description of the Monument:—

The work is from the chisel of Peter Hollins, and consists of a black marble tomb, of Egyptian architecture, surmounted by an Egyptian sphinx, in white marble. In the same material, at the front of the tomb, and resting on its base, is an ample military trophy, and over this, at the top of the inscription-tablet, is a basso-relievo of a soldier's funeral. At the top of the tablet on the left hand side, in low relief, are the arms of the present Field-Marshal, the Marquis of Anglesey, the founder of the regiment. On the right hand side of the tomb is an inscription containing the names of all the officers and men who fell during the Sutlej campaign. The Egyptian architecture and sphinx are adopted in commemoration of honours won by this regiment in Egypt. The inscription is as follows:—

Dum lacrimis clamant.
To the memory of the brave officers and men of the 80th Regiment of Foot, or Staffordshire Volunteers, whose names are recorded on this tablet, and who fell in the actions of Moodkee, Buddewal, Allewal, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon, including those who subsequently died from the effects of their wounds, when serving with the army of the Sutlej in India.
Fortis cadere, cedere non potest.

The execution of the work reflects the highest credit upon the distinguished artist, and has already attracted many visitors to the Cathedral.



MARIA ISLAND, VAN DIEMEN'S LAND



THE GREAT CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

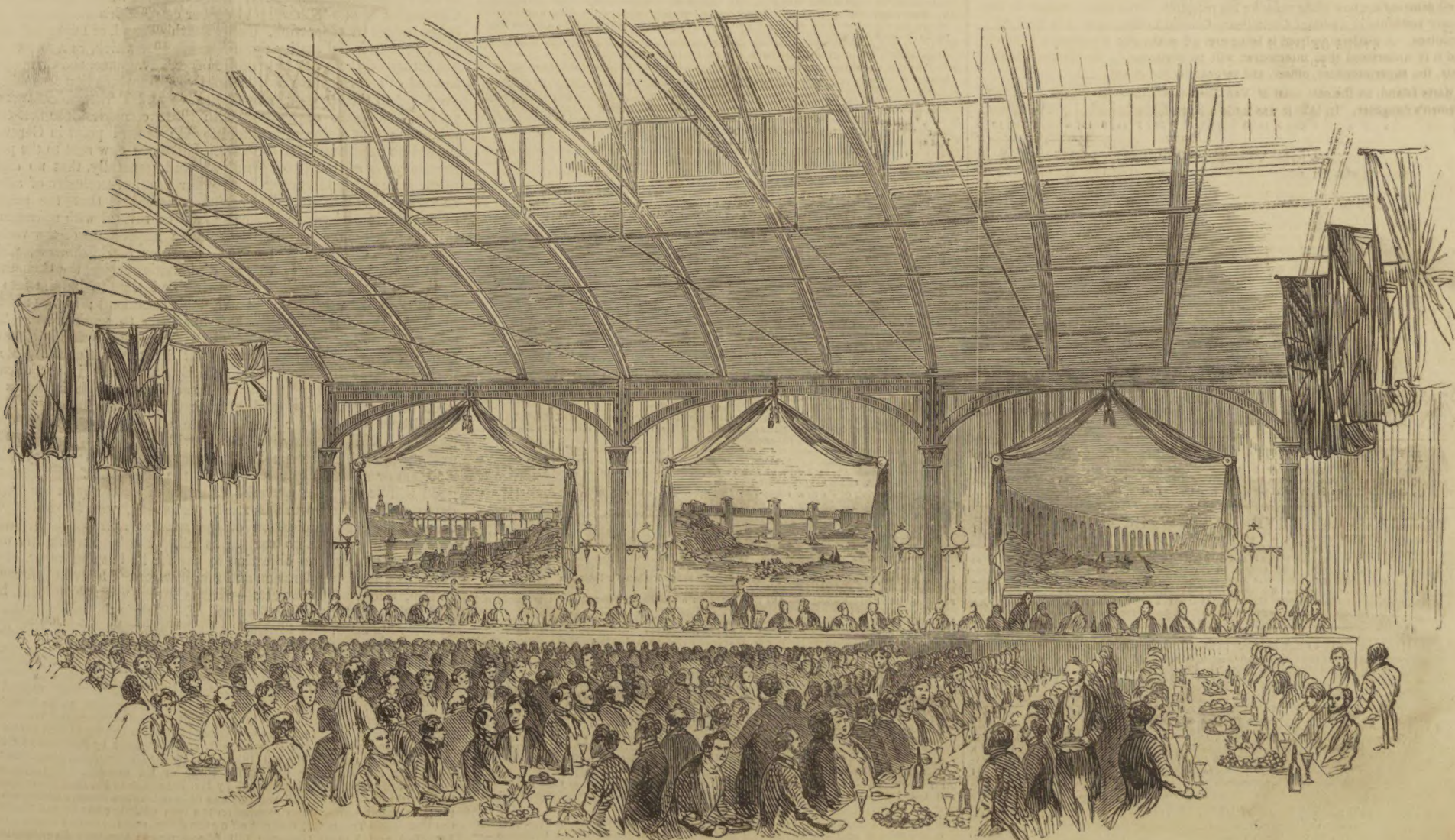
PUBLIC DINNER TO ROBERT STEPHENSON, ESQ., M.P.

On Tuesday week, the friends and admirers of Mr. Robert Stephenson, the civil engineer, entertained him at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, at a public dinner, as a mark of their high respect for his scientific eminence and unblemished character. The new railway station, in Neville-street, was judiciously chosen for this interesting celebration, where a portion of the immense area of the station was temporarily enclosed on three sides with wood-work and drapery, the fourth side being formed by the stone-work of the main entrance. No other site in the town, whether from its extent or its position, as the focus of the great trunk lines of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick, and of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railways, could more fittingly have been appropriated to the purpose—to do honour to the name of Stephenson—which, whether as belonging to the father or the son, will be handed down to a remote and admiring posterity, as inseparably connected and interwoven with the great railway creations of the nineteenth century. Three beautiful cartoons, of gigantic dimensions, adorned one side of the dining-room, representing three of the great works planned and executed by Mr. Stephenson; namely, the High Level Bridge, Newcastle, the iron tubular bridge across the Menai, and the Berwick bridge. These paintings, though hastily executed for the occasion, reflect great credit on the respective artists, Mr. John Storey, jun.; Mr. John Gibson, assisted by Mr. R. S. Scott; and Mr. Scott alone. The tubular bridge, which occupied the centre, was shown with admirable effect. The views were ingeniously fitted into the drapery; and flags, banners, and various devices were suspended round the room. Opposite the cartoons was the main en-

trance, consisting of three large doorways, the outer ones surmounted by busts, in basso relievo, of the Queen and Prince Albert; and that in the centre surmounted by a circular opening. Busts of Watt, George Stephenson, Chantrey, and other distinguished men were ranged along the north side of the room. Entirely across it, and placed near the roof, was a pipe of gas-jets. There were nine tables, with an elevated cross-bench for the accommodation of the principal speakers, and the dinner comprised every delicacy of the season, served up with great elegance by Mr. Haigh, of the Assembly Rooms. The Hon. Henry Thomas Liddell, of Eslington House, presided, having the guest of the evening, Mr. Stephenson, on his right hand; the vice-chairs were filled by Joseph Crawhall, Esq., and George Hawks, Esq. About four hundred guests partook of the entertainment.

After the customary loyal and national toasts had been duly honoured, the chairman rose to propose the toast of the evening, and was received with great enthusiasm. The hon. gentleman then introduced the health of Mr. Stephenson with great ability, illustrating that gentleman's claims to such distinction by exhibiting a map, with the railway communication of the island indicated by a red line; in the whole of which, from east to west, and from north to south, Mr. Stephenson has been personally engaged: "in certain unconnected lines he had laid down an extent of no less than 136 miles of iron railing. In the Eastern Counties line, comprising a number of branches, amounting to twelve, he had laid down 296 miles of railway; on the London and North-Western Railway, comprising a vast variety of branches, he had laid down down 377 miles; on the Midland and Birmingham and Derby lines, 302 miles; on the North Staffordshire, 148 miles; on the South-Eastern, 25 miles; on the Whitehaven and Furness line, 69 miles; on the Stockton and Darlington line and the lines in the north counties, 215 miles, on the York and North Midland, 220 miles: making an aggregate

of 1790 miles of railway; which, added to the Florence and Leghorn Railway, of 60 miles, gave a total number of 1850 miles. But this was not all. He had connected, by his personal exertions and his genius, the German Ocean and the Irish Channel; and, by an iron union, the kingdoms of England and Scotland. The union between the three kingdoms, in fact, seemed now complete; for it was admitted in the Houses of Legislature that there was no longer any necessity for a separate Government for Ireland. (Applause.) The chief reason given for the abolition of the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland was the rapidity, the certainty, and the constancy of the communication by railway which had now been established." The hon. chairman then called attention to the cartoons already described, and observed, "they had seen solid and enduring structures in the form of an iron cross uniting the German and Atlantic Oceans, and uniting the Thames and the Tweed. They had seen a great arm of the sea bridged over, not by boats, which the first hurricane might scatter to the waves, but they had seen the straits of Menai crossed from side to side by a bridge of solid mason-work and tubular iron. An iron structure, before unheard of and unthought of, had been reserved for the genius of their distinguished guest to design and accomplish. They had seen the kingdoms of England and Scotland connected by that beautiful structure which was now on the eve of completion; and the Tyne had been spanned by a bridge upon a level which, a few years ago, any man would have deemed a madman to have projected. (Cheers.) They had seen all these works successfully accomplished by their honoured guest of to-day; and he need hardly say, that they had done well and wisely in offering him this testimony of their approbation. He would remind them that it was but a few days since Mr. Stephenson had enjoyed the proud satisfaction of placing in its required bed the last and perhaps the most painfully interesting portion of that great structure, the Menai Tubular Bridge. (Hear, hear.) He



PUBLIC DINNER TO ROBERT STEPHENSON, ESQ., M.P., AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

knew, indeed, from his own mouth, to how great a degree his interest had been centered on that occasion. They were all familiar with the proverb, "It is the last hair that breaks the camel's back." So he now called on them for their sympathy no less than for their approbation; for the placing of the last tube of that great structure had weighed on Mr. Stephenson's mind with tenfold interest. The hon. gentleman concluded by proposing the health of Mr. Stephenson, which was drunk with immense cheering.

Mr. Stephenson then rose, and, as soon as the cheering which greeted him had subsided, proceeded to address the company:—"It was true he had had the good fortune to be intimately connected with the rise and progress of railways and the locomotive engine. He had had the satisfaction of superintending the execution of no inconsiderable portion of that great net-work of railways which now extended throughout the length and breadth of our land. It was true he had taken a deep and anxious interest in those great works which now formed so conspicuous a feature in the town in which they were now assembled. If it was on account of these circumstances that he was now called to receive at their hands this high honour, he felt he was called on to receive that which ought to be shared by others, more especially by the memory of him who was no more. ("Hear," and applause.) To be associated with works of this kind had always afforded him exquisite pleasure; but to be called upon as he had been, to design and carry into execution such a structure as the High Level Bridge, and to receive an acknowledgment such as he was now receiving from his townsmen, was beyond what he could have expected. Intimately connected as he had been with the rise and progress of railways, and familiar with all the phases through which they had passed, he could not help now drawing their attention to the retrospect of the last few years—a retrospect which he had not himself been able to approach without absolute astonishment. It was but as yesterday that he was engaged as an assistant in tracing the line of the Stockton and Darlington Railway. Since that period, the Liverpool and Manchester, the London and Birmingham, and a hundred other great works, had sprung into vigorous existence. So suddenly, so promptly, had they been accomplished, that it appeared to him like the realisation of fabled powers, or the magician's wand. Hills had been cut down, and valleys had been filled up; and where this simple expedient was inapplicable, high and magnificent viaducts had been erected; and where mountains intervened, tunnels of unexampled magnitude had been unhesitatingly undertaken. Works had been scattered over the face of our country bearing testimony to the indomitable enterprise of the nation, and the unrivalled skill of its artists. (Loud cheers.) In referring thus to the railway works, he must refer also to the improvement of the locomotive engine. This was as remarkable as the other works were gigantic. They were, in fact, necessary to each other. The locomotive engine, independent of the railway, would be useless. They had gone on together, and they now realised all the expectations that were entertained of them. It would be unseemly, as it would be unjust, if he were to conceal the circumstances under which these works had been constructed. No engineer could succeed without having men about him as highly gifted as himself. By such men he had been supported for many years past; and though he might have added his mite, yet it was to their co-operation that all his success was owing. (Hear.) In this immediate neighbourhood, he felt it especially his duty on this occasion to call their attention to a gentleman with whom he had been associated—Mr. Thomas Harrison. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Stephenson then briefly thanked the company, and resumed his seat amidst great applause.

The High Sheriff proposed the health of Earl Grey, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Northumberland, which was drunk with great applause.

Robert Ingham, Esq., proposed the health of the Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Durham, the Marquis of Londonderry, and referred to that nobleman's hearty appreciation of the genius of Mr. Stephenson. (Cheers.)

Mr. Stephenson then proposed the health of the chairman, whose noble father patronised the first locomotive experiments. Mr. Liddell (added Mr. Stephenson) was endeared to him by many of his early association, and reminded him of the time when he served his apprenticeship under Mr. Wood, of Killingworth, and when, day by day, and week by week, George Stephenson was struggling with difficulties. (Cheers.) The toast was drunk amidst great applause.

The "Healths of the High Sheriff, Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart.; of the Duke of Northumberland; and the Mayor and Corporation of Newcastle," were then drunk; as was "Both sides of the Tyne, and success to the Company whose High Level Bridge has so nobly and so intimately united them;" proposed by Mr. Cowen. Mr. Leeman thanked the company for the latter toast, on behalf of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company, in an able address, and observed that throughout the financial annals of the affairs of that company, there had never been revealed an item or a figure but which redounded to Mr. Stephenson's professional honour (loud and long-continued cheers); and he might add, also, additional weight to his personal character. (Renewed cheers.)

Mr. Leeman then adverted to the great work of the High Level Bridge, and next to the Berwick Viaduct, which, he announced, amidst great cheering, would, in a few days, be opened by her Majesty and Prince Albert. Mr. Leeman concluded by reading the following letter, which he had just received from the Earl of Carlisle:—

My dear Leeman.—If you have not been already apprized, I am now able to acquaint you that the Queen and Prince Albert will open the Berwick Railway Bridge on the 30th of August. They will set off from Castle Howard that morning, and will sleep in Edinburgh. I shall rely upon your making the railway arrangements as complete as possible. Yours very truly, CARLISLE.

After a variety of other toasts had been drunk, the company separated, highly delighted with the proceedings.

We have condensed the above from an able and copious report of these highly interesting proceedings in the *Newcastle Chronicle*.

We have engraved the exterior of the Central Station, towards Neville-street, which is unusually picturesque. Its lofty open arches, its coupled bold Roman-Doric columns and stylobate, and its cleverly panelled attic (where it is proposed to place colossal statues) are very effective features of this grand architectural composition by Mr. Dobson, which was specially enlivened on his health being proposed by the hon. chairman at the above dinner.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 11.—Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 12.—Grouse Shooting begins.
TUESDAY, 13.—225th day of the year.
WEDNESDAY, 14.—King's College incorporated, 1829.
THURSDAY, 15.—Assumption.
FRIDAY, 16.—Sun rises 4h. 47m., sets 7h. 19m.
SATURDAY, 17.—Duchess of Kent born, 1786.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 17.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 20	4 45	5 5	5 25	6 10	6 30	6 55
7 20	7 45	8 10	8 35	9 10	9 35	10 10

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—CONTINUATION OF MR. FANNY KEMBLE'S READINGS OF SHAKESPEARE.—Mr. MITCHELL has the honour to announce that, in consequence of the distinguished success which has attended Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE'S READINGS at the ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, they will be continued in the following order:—MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 12th, *AS YOU LIKE IT*. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14th, *TWELFTH NIGHT*. FRIDAY, AUGUST 16th, *THE WINTER'S TALE*. And a MORNING READING on MONDAY, AUGUST 19th, *CYMBELINE*. The Evening Readings will commence as usual at Half-past Eight; the Morning Reading at Half-past Two.—Reserved Stalls, 7s; Boxes, 5s; Pit, 3s; Amphitheatre, 2s; Private Boxes, One Guinea. One Guinea and a Half, and Two Guineas. Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; also at the Box Office of the Theatre, which is open daily, from Eleven till Five o'clock.

GRAND CONCERT AT SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.—MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 12, 1856, a Grand VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT will be given at the above Theatre, on which occasion the following distinguished Artists will perform:—Miss CATHERINE HAYES, the magnificent soprano from Her Majesty's Theatre; her last appearance in London previous to her fulfilling her engagement at Naples; and HERR FORMES, the greatest Basso in the world, from the Royal Italian Opera; assisted by Miss Poole, Mmes. Mortier, Miss Allen, Miss H. Leolind, Miss Bennett, Pianiste; Signor Bottura, Mr. G. Perren, Mr. T. Williams, Signor Piatti, the omniscient violinist, from Her Majesty's Theatre; Mr. F. O. Williams, Signor Piatti, Mr. R. Biagrove (Concertina).—For further particulars see Programme, to be had at the Theatre, where Boxes can be secured from 11 till 3; and at all the principal Music-sellers.

MISS CATHERINE HAYES, the Magnificent Soprano from her Majesty's Theatre (her last Appearance in London this Season), and HERR FORMES, the Great Basso, from the Royal Italian Opera, will perform at the SADLER'S WELLS CONCERT, on MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 12th, 1856.

JULLIEN'S POSITIVE LAST WEEK.—GRAND FETE AND CONCERT D'ETE in aid of the FUNDS of the LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL.—ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—MONDAY and TUESDAY NEXT, August 12th and 13th, a Grand VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT; the instrumental Concert will be conducted by M. Jullien in person, being the Last Week of his engagement there. A splendid Ball Room has been erected—Adams's Quadrille Band will attend—and Mr. Frampton officiates as Master of the Ceremonies. A magnificent Display of Fire-works, by Scott's, will be given on Tuesday, August 13th, at Nine. Admission, One Shilling. N.B. The Children of the School will attend both days.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by H.H. the Viceroy of Egypt to the Zoological Society of London, is exhibited daily from One to Six o'clock, at their GARDEN in the REGENT'S PARK. The Band of the 1st Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Hall, every Saturday, at four o'clock. Admission, ONE SHILLING; on Mondays, SIXPENCE.

THE NILE.—IMPORTANT ADDITIONS to this Panorama.—The Nubian Desert from the second Cataract to Dongola. War Dance by Fire-Light. March of a Caravan by Moonlight. Morning Prayer. The Mummy of a High-Prince is added to the Curiosities. Both banks of the River are shown in the Painting.—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, Daily, at Three and Eight.—Admission, 1s; Pit, 2s; Stalls, 3s. Children and Schools, Half-price.

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL.—DIORAMA GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—Additional Picture, MADRAS.—A Gigantic MOVING DIORAMA, ILLUSTRATING the ROUTE of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA, from Southampton to Madras and Calcutta, is now OPEN DAILY.—Morning, Twelve; Afternoon, Three; Evening, Eight.—Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s 6d; Reserved Seats, 3s. Doors open half-an-hour before each representation.

MONUMENT to the GOOD DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

At a PUBLIC MEETING, held in the EGYPTIAN-HALL, MANSION-HOUSE, at Two o'clock on Tuesday, August 6.

The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR in the chair, For the purpose of considering the best measures for carrying out the resolutions of the Committee for Erecting to the Memory of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Cambridge a Monument commensurate with his exemplary virtues, and in remembrance of the munificence, untiring exertions, and unwonted self-denial of that good Prince in the cause of the public charities of the United Kingdom.

Proposed by the Right Hon. Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., seconded by Benjamin Bond Cabell, Esq., M.P.; Resolved,—That this meeting deeply deplores the demise of his late Royal Highness the good Duke of Cambridge—a loss which must be felt as irreparable by the benevolent world; that among the many rare and noble virtues which distinguished that illustrious personage, the benignity of his disposition and affability of manner were strikingly conspicuous, endearing him to all who had the honour to approach him; that his conduct was equally characterised by the dignity of a Prince and the unaffected humility of a Christian; whilst his whole life and fortune were devoted to the protection and affectionate care of the sick and the afflicted, more especially in instituting and upholding the varied and numberless charities of the metropolis. Anxious to pay a tribute due to great moral worth, this meeting resolves on raising some permanent monument to the memory of the "good Duke of Cambridge," which, whilst it becomes a record of public sorrow at his death, of admiration and gratitude for his self-sacrifices in the cause of charity, shall serve as a guide and example to all who wish to become the benefactors of mankind.

Proposed by the Most Hon. the Marquis of Granby, M.P., and seconded by the Right Hon. the Earl of Talbot

Resolved,—That, while the present endeavour to do justice to the memory of the Prince properly originated with those charitable institutions immediately benefitted by his Royal Highness's liberality, the national feeling demands a participation in the honour of perpetuating so precious a memory of Christian beneficence; it is, therefore, resolved, that a general subscription list be now opened to procure funds necessary to erect the Monument referred to; that the London Bankers be requested to receive, and the Secretaries of the Metropolitan Charities to collect subscriptions; and that the following gentlemen be invited to become Treasurers:—J. Labouchere, Esq.; B. Bond Cabell, Esq., M.P.; Samuel Gurney, Esq.; John Abel Smith, Esq., M.P.; and, further, that a General Committee of Management be now formed, consisting of the Principal Committee, and such gentlemen present, and others as may be willing to aid by their personal co-operation.

Proposed by Richard Twining, Esq., Jan., seconded by the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Sir Edward Cust;

Resolved,—That measures be taken to convene a public meeting, similar to the present, at Willis's Rooms, St. James's; that his Royal Highness the Prince Albert be respectfully requested to preside on the occasion; and that a deputation do wait on his Royal Highness to solicit that honour.

Proposed by R. A. Christopher, Esq., M.P., seconded by Mr. Sheriff Nicoll; Resolved,—That the thanks of this Meeting are due, and are hereby given, to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, for his kindness in so promptly granting the use of the Egyptian-hall, also in assenting to take the chair, and for the able manner in which he has presided on the present occasion.

A list of subscriptions will be published in a few days.

EDWARD FREDERICK LEEKS, Hon. Sec. to the Committee. 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—On MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1856, the curtain will rise at Seven o'clock, with (for the Fifth time this season) the grand, popular Equestrian spectacle of *MR. ZEPHA and the WILD HORSE*. Mazeppa, Mr. N. T. Hicks. To be followed by *Batty's incomparable SCENES of the ARENA*, in which the most eminent Artists will appear. To conclude with the successful Ballet of the *CHAMPAIS HUNTER*; or, *the Imp of the Drachenfels*. Box Office open from Eleven till Four. Stage-manager, Mr. W. West.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—During this

Week the ALPINE SINGERS from Styria will perform daily at Four, and in the Evenings at Half-past Eight. LECTURE on CHEMISTRY, by J. H. Epper, Esq., LECTURE by Dr. Bachhoffner on VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY. NEW SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS daily at Half-past Four, and in the Evenings at a Quarter to Ten. Also a Series, exhibiting SCENES in the ARCTIC REGIONS and CEYLON, daily at One o'clock. DIVER and DIVING-BELL, &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.

SAMPSON, the largest Horse in the world, 20 hds. 2½ in. high, and only Four years old, and that wonderful animal, the HYBRID, a cross between the Wild Deer and Pony, visited twice by the Nepauls, Prince and Suite, when his Excellency valued several times upon the monster's back; the only individual who ever could, although tried by hundreds of the athlete. Now Exhibiting in Old Burlington Mews, Regent-street.—Admission, 1s each. Servants and children half-price.—A fine Esquimaux Dog on Sale.

EMIGRATION to CANTERBURY.—Notice is hereby given that assisted Passages to Port Lyttelton, in the Canterbury Settlement, will be granted to a limited number of the working classes in the ships "Sir George Seymour," "Cressy," "Charlotte Jane," and "Randolph," to sail on the 29th of August; being Gardeners, Shepherds, Farm Servants, and Country Mechanics. The Emigrants must be under forty years of age, of the highest character for sobriety, steadiness, and respectability, as certified by the clergyman of their parish.—Full particulars, with forms of application, may be obtained from James Edward Fitzgerald, Superintendent of Emigration, Office of the Canterbury Association, Cockspur-street, London.

THE SIXTEENTH VOLUME OF

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is NOW READY, elegantly bound in cloth, gilt edges, price 18s.; or, stitched in an ornamental wrapper, price 13s.

The whole of the Volumes, from the commencement, may be had, stitched in an elegant wrapper, price 13s. each; except the First Volume, which is 16s. A new and beautiful design has been prepared for the Covers for Vol. XVI., which may be had, by order, of any Bookseller or News Agent, price 2s. 6d. each. Portfolios for keeping the Numbers clean during the six months, price 4s.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CORRESPONDENT.—The official precedence of the husband is not communicable to the wife. Consequently, the wives of Lord-Lieutenant and High Sheriffs of counties do not take precedence from the husbands' offices. IAMBUS.—The cost of a grant of arms and crest is about £78. The grant is obtained at the Herald's Office. The writing would well suit any commercial purpose. PONTIFILIS.—We will do our best for our correspondent. QUIDAM.—The arms of Thompson are, "Or on a fesse dancette, az. three estoiles arg., on a canton of the second the Sun in glory ppr. Crest: An arm erect, vested gu. cuff. arg. holding in the hand ppr. five ears of wheat or. Motto: In lumine lucem." INQUISITIVE.—The arms of Jarvis are, "Arg. six ostrich feathers sa. 3, 2, and 1;" but we do not know if those were the bearings used by James Jarvis, Esq., of Ledbury. A OLD SUBSCRIBER OF EIGHT YEARS' STANDING.—An application at the Herald's Office, Doctors' Commons, is the proper course. The fee is very trifling. E W, Birmingham.—There is nothing contrary to law in the assumption of a coat of arms, provided it does not belong to any one else. Many of our oldest families took their heraldic bearings arbitrarily; and no other origin can be traced for some of the most ancient coats in the kingdom than this private assumption. Any clever law-writer in London would make the enquiries at Doctors' Commons. HERALDIC wishes to know if there are any of the family of Warren Hastings now living. Perhaps some of our Correspondents may be able to inform him. A R.—The usage of a coat of arms in any way renders the bearer liable to the tax on armorial bearings. X X.—The heiress of the House of Plantagenet was Elizabeth of York, Queen of Henry VII. The present representative of the Royal families of Plantagenet, Tudor, and Stuart, is the "Oleio," the Prince of Modena. B W S, Liverpool.—Halley's "Tempesta," produced June 8, has been played 14 times; Meyerbeer's "Prophete," revived June 20, has been given eight times, besides ten representations last season. OPERA.—Madame Pauline Garcia Viardot was born in Paris, July 18, 1821; and she first sang, on stage, at the King's Theatre, in London, in May, 1839, appearing as *Desdemona*, in "Otello," the same part first acted in this country. She was married in 1840 to M. Viardot, a distinguished publicist, in Paris. T, Scarborough.—There is such an invention, and it may be had of any music publisher. EUTERPE.—All the pianists mentioned are the first of their respective classes; but it by no means follows that each class is the first. Liszt and Thalberg are the heads of the schools. J W.—We do not know. THE BOX OF AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton resides at Knebworth, Herts. INVESTIGATOR can refer to a file of daily papers for 1823 at Peel's Coffee-house, Fleet-street. SOUTHWOLD REGATTA.—The report did not reach us in time. P B R, Wrexham.—Try Salts of Lemon, if the Glacé be white. JOHN, of Dublin.—Some of the prints named are valuable. Apply, with the list, to Evans, printer, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields. PEARL DIVINATION.—The popular works on Constantine by Walsh and Macfarlane; and the intending visitor may profit by Albert Smith's "Month at Constantinople." H R S Y.—The Large View of London may be had for 1s. EDINBURGH, Edinburgh, will find "Murray" the cheapest. A SUBSCRIBER, Milford.—The Print may be had of Hering and Remington, Regent-street. F L S, Norfolk.—Apply to the Secretary to the Great Exhibition of 1861, at No. 1, New Palace-yard, Westminster. H S.—Quakers are admitted to sit in Parliament by affirmation. The age is 54. JENNY WREN should apply to the printers named. R H and M G.—See the article on "Emigration" in our Journal for July 6, 1856. ZERLON, Newcastle-on-Tyne, should order our latest edition. LANCET, Brompton.—See a paper on the Preparation of Chloroform, by MM. Soubeiran and Miakie, in the "Philosophical Magazine," No. 536. See the papers relating to the Canterbury Settlement, New Zealand. ORACLE, Ramsgate, must excuse our declining to give "private characters." A CORRESPONDENT, Headingley Moor, near Leeds, is thanked for his suggestion, though it could not be made available. Will our correspondent favour us with some account of the Headingley oak, in his neighbourhood. I C.—An engraving of the new schools at Loughborough will appear in our Journal of next week. A SUBSCRIBER, Carnarvon.—Engravings of the Cochlin Chinese fowls, belonging to the Queen, appeared in our Journal, No. 86. NIMROUD.—See Heeren's manuals of Ancient History. OMAR, Dromedary.—The new work on stained glass is published by J. H. Parker, Oxford, and the Strand, London. LUCY may learn by applying at Batty's Amphitheatre. H B's letter on the new "Aerial Machine" arrived much too late for insertion. R E.—Apply nearly opposite the Adelphi Theatre, Strand. FETE AT FURNES (Ostend).—W G H is thanked for his obliging offer, though we could not avail ourselves of it. D C.—Edinburgh is unrivalled for its sublime and picturesque beauty. J O, Cincinnati.—A brief notice of the Fair will be acceptable. J D L.—Show your picture to Mr. Farrer, Wardour-street, Oxford-street. M A M.—You are an Englishman, if your father, at the time of your birth, was himself a British subject by birth, and not liable here to the penalties of treason or felony, nor in the service of a foreign Prince at enmity with the Crown of England. By the law of France, your birth on the French soil does not make you a subject of that country, unless you claim your quality of Frenchman within the year after you come of age, stating it to be your purpose to fix your domicile in France. STOKES NEWINGTON.—Persons born in any colony subject to the Crown of England are not foreigners. Foreigners, or alien, generally speaking, is one born in a country out of the allegiance of the British Crown; and to this there are some exceptions, such as the one above stated, of a person born abroad of a British father, or grandfather, or grandmother. Jeremy Bentham, though part of the dominions of the British Crown, are not part of the United Kingdom. S E S.—Apply to a Proctor. HISTORIC QUERY.—Answer next week. J M D, Bristol, is thanked. A A Y.—We cannot inform you. J M D, Swansea.—We cannot inform you.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Gray's History of Rome.—Memoirs of Chalmers, Vol. 2.—National Education.—Prize Essays on the Self-supporting Villages.—The Gamester. MUSIC.—The Mountain Rill.—Thou art my King, O God.—Song of the Stars.—Voices of the Night.

ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1856, WILL BE PUBLISHED A GRAND DOUBLE NUMBER

OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Containing a COMPLETE REVIEW of the SESSION of PARLIAMENT, and of the LONDON SEASON of 1856; together with a variety of other interesting topics; the whole embellished with the CHOICEST ENGRAVINGS.

Price of the Two Numbers, ONE SHILLING.

ON AUGUST 31st, WILL BE PRESENTED

A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS;

Containing Pictures of

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE NORTH.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1856.

THE Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Salaries of Public Functionaries has just been published. The Report is divided into three branches: the first relates to official servants holding their appointments at the pleasure of the Crown; the second to judicial officers or Judges of all ranks, from the Lord Chancellor downwards; and the third to the diplomatic service.

In each of these departments, the Committee, which was composed of men of all parties in the Legislature, recommends a reduction. Generally, it seems to have exercised a sound judgment, both in retaining salaries at their present amount, and in insisting upon reductions. Rarely does it appear to urge economy in any division or subdivision of the public service, merely for the name or sake of economy, and without earnest consideration of the duties to be performed, and of the remuneration justly due to secure the best services of the best men. But the labours of the Committee, however onerous, have, after all, been productive of but small results. This was to have been expected. As a general rule, the public servants of Great Britain are under, rather than over, paid; and it is not so much in salaries as in pensions that the principal scandal against State extravagance has originated. Exorbitant pensions to the heirs of persons long since deceased, and who originally had no claim upon the country, are the true sources of the outcry that has long been kept up on the subject of the waste of public money. These are the matters that require revision to a degree far more urgent than the salaries of the *bonâ fide* servants of the nation. We are, however, glad to see that the committee, without prejudging, or even alluding to this branch of the subject, has exercised a wholesome vigilance upon the matter more peculiarly entrusted to its care, and that, wherever reduction is proved to have been feasible, it has boldly recommended it. Upon the subject of Ministerial salaries it bears lightly, because, considering what is expected of them, the great officers of state in this country are not extravagantly paid. The Committee recommends, therefore, that the salaries of the Premier, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the three Secretaries of State, and the First Lord of the Admiralty should be retained at their present amount. The only reductions which they recommend in this department are in the salaries of the Junior Lords of the Treasury and of the Admiralty—merely ornamental offices. The first of these they propose to reduce from £1500 to £1200, and the second, from £1200 to £1000—a proposal which is just in principle, but in amount a cheese-paring. The Committee further recommends the reduction of the salaries of the two Under Secretaries of State from £2500 to £2000; and the amalgamation of the Railway Board with the Board of Trade, and the consequent saving of the salaries paid in the first-mentioned department. It also recommends that the office and salary of Lord Privy Seal should be abolished. This also appears to be judicious, and would save the country £2000 per annum. Altogether, under this head, the Committee recommends the reduction of salaries to the amount of between £7000 and £8000 per annum.

Under the head of Judicial Offices the Committee is more ruthless in its recommendation of retrenchments, and would lop the Lord Chancellor at one fell swoop of 40 per cent. of his income, and the other judges in proportion. Under the third head, of Diplomatic Service, which is in reality the department in which, as a nation, we are guilty of the greatest amount of extravagance, the Committee, instead of entering into details, boldly recommends that it should be proposed to the Governments of France and Turkey to convert the present embassies exchanged with those countries into first-class missions; that a single mission in some central point in Germany should be substituted for the various missions now sent to the petty sovereignties of that Confederation; and, generally, that no diplomatic salary should exceed £5000 per annum, exclusive of allowance for a residence. They also recommend that the salaries of the whole diplomatic service should be revised with reference to this proposed maximum, and the relative importance of the various missions. Upon the subject of consular establishments, which rank next in importance to the diplomatic service, the Committee has come to no conclusion, not having had time to inquire into it. Upon the whole, the report is a valuable document; but, as already observed, the Committee has had but little to work upon. The salaries of acting public servants in Great Britain are not extravagant; and, although economy in all departments of the State is both desirable in itself, and strictly necessary in the circumstances of a country having a large debt, which it makes no effort to pay off, it is evident that such retrenchments as these are chiefly valuable for the example which they set. The utmost possible economy in them will not, to any perceptible extent, diminish the public burdens. But, even if they place £50,000 or £60,000 per annum at the disposal of Parliament, a good will be effected; and the example of economy in the higher departments, where work is really performed, will inevitably pave the way for an examination of the salaries and pensions paid to persons who perform no service at all. England wants her work well done, and has no objection to pay for it; but she wants, at the same time, a reconsideration and readjustment of her whole financial system, under all its aspects—what is levied upon the people, how it is levied, and how it is disposed of. This is the task that has to be accomplished, and to which all such investigations as that upon public salaries are but the preliminaries.

THE WORK OF THE SESSION.—A Parliamentary return, moved for by Sir B. Hall, of the names of all the public bills ordered to be brought in during the present session up to the 31st of July, was printed on Wednesday. It appears that the total number of public bills introduced up to that period was 153; viz. ninety-five by the Government, and fifty-eight by private and "independent" members. Of the bills introduced by the Government, seventeen were withdrawn altogether, or put off for three or six months. The Highways District Surveyors Bill, introduced by Mr. Frewin, was the first bill ordered to be brought on. The second reading was deferred seven times, and the bill was ultimately put off for three months on the 18th of July; the second reading of the Charitable Trusts Bill was put off eleven times, and the second reading of the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill fifteen times; the second reading of the Merchant Seamen's Bill, and of the Woods and Forests Bill was put off fifteen times, and both measures were ultimately withdrawn.

THE GORHAM CASE.

On Tuesday, the Arches Court, on the motion of Dr. Bayford, decided that, acting ministerially, it would carry into effect the order of her Majesty in Council, and declare Mr. Gorham entitled to be instituted to the Vicarage of Bramford Speke; but, first, a copy of the minute must be transmitted to the Archbishop of Canterbury, that his pleasure might be signified.

INSTITUTION OF THE REV. G. C. GORHAM.—At the termination of the ordinary business in the Prerogative Court on Tuesday, the Rev. G. C. Gorham was unexpectedly introduced to Sir H. J. Fust. Having signed the articles and taken the customary oaths, Sir H. J. Fust addressed Mr. Gorham to the following effect:—"We, Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, Knight, Doctor of Laws, Official Principal of the Arches Court of Canterbury, lawfully constituted, do, by virtue of the authority to us committed, admit you, the Rev. George Cornelius Gorham, clerk, B.D., to the vicarage of Bramford Speke, in the county of Devon, diocese of Exeter, and province of Canterbury; we do give you true, lawful, canonical institution, and do invest you with all the rights and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and do commit to you the care of the souls of the parishioners of the said parish." Mr. Gorham then bowed to the learned judge and retired, accompanied by his proctor, Mr. Bowdler.

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD.—A memorial having been addressed to the Bishop of Oxford, signed by 247 graduates of the University, not being members of the Convocation, of whom 100 are in holy orders, praying his Lordship to take such measures as shall seem most effectual, for the declaration and maintenance of the doctrine of Holy Baptism, and for relieving those who feel grieved in conscience by the legal sanction given by the late sentence to the denial of that article of faith, his Lordship replied as follows:—

Sir,—Upon reaching home from my duties in Berks I have found an address forwarded here by you, on your own behalf and that of a large number of graduates of the University of Oxford who are not members of the Convocation. I have read the expression of your faith herein with the greatest pleasure. With you I hold it as an undoubted fact that the Church of England declares, as a matter of revealed faith, that every infant offered by the Church to God in Holy Baptism is therein regenerated by his grace, and receives remission of sins through the merits of Christ our Lord; and God helping me, I will take (as your address prays me to do) all measures in my power to preserve this teaching of the Universal Church pure and incorrupt amongst us. I am, sir, yours, in the common faith,

G. R. Portal, Esq.

S. OXON.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. Hugh Jones, Vicar of Holywell, Flintshire, to the canonry of Adam Reckensall, in the Cathedral Church of St. Asaph. The Rev. R. B. Maurice Bonner, Vicar of Ruabon, Denbighshire, to the canonry of the second portion of Llanfairtalhaiarn, in the Cathedral Church of St. Asaph. The Rev. Glanville Martin to the rectory of Otterham, Cornwall. The Rev. Paul Bush to the rectory and vicarage of Duloe, Cornwall. The Rev. H. Kynaston to the rectory of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, with the rectory of St. Nicholas Olave, City of London. The Rev. Robert Williams to the rectory of Llanvillin, Montgomeryshire. The Rev. Richard Wilkinson to the vicarage of Pershore, Worcestershire.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of affection and esteem:—The Rev. James Henry Chowne, St. Peter's College, curate of St. Andrew, Pershore, Worcestershire, from the master, mistress, and children of the National School; the Rev. Lewis Thomas Lewis, curate of Aberystwith, Monmouthshire, from a few of his friends in Blaenau and Cwm Celyn Iron Works; the Rev. S. Ellis, from the parishioners of St. Ives, on his departure; the Rev. H. W. Yeoman, late vicar of Marske, Cleveland, from the inhabitants; the Rev. Richard Williamson, late rector of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, from the inhabitants, on his departure; the Rev. Thomas Dix, late curate of Neathead, Norfolk, from the inhabitants; the Rev. W. W. Curtis Hayward, from the inhabitants of Long Melford, Suffolk.

AN OJIBBEWAY MISSIONARY.—During the sitting of the House of Commons on Saturday last, a stranger was observed below the bar, to whom several members paid marked attention. On inquiry, we were informed that it was the Rev. George Copway, otherwise Kah-gah Gah Bouch, an American chieftain, who has visited England on his way to attend the Peace Congress at Frankfurt. Twelve years ago he was the chief of a tribe of Ojibbeways, and a hunter in the woods; but having visited Illinois during the years 1838 and 1839, he was educated at the expense of some benevolent persons, and baptized, when he returned to his nation, determined to labour for the elevation of the Indian people. Having devised a scheme with that object, he is now seeking the means of carrying it out, and hopes to raise funds in Europe for the purpose. His project is, that the Indians of the north-west, consisting of about 100,000 souls, shall be granted for ever about 150 square miles of territory, between the falls of St. Anthony and the west of Minnesota; and, by giving them a permanent settlement in this land, induce them to become farmers, and learn the arts of peace and civilisation; and it is understood the American Government is favourable to the scheme. He is a person of commanding presence, and speaks the English language fluently. During his stay at Liverpool, at which port he arrived in the *Niagara*, two meetings were held, at which he detailed his plan; but what success is to attend the pecuniary part of it on this side of the Atlantic, has yet to be determined.

THE VALUE OF BIRDS IN AMERICA.—The last Legislature enacted that it shall not be lawful in the state of New Jersey for any person to shoot, or in any other manner to kill or destroy, except upon his own premises, any of the following description of birds:—The night or mosquito hawk, chimney swallow, martin or swift, whip-poor-will, cuckoo, king bird or bee martin, woodpecker, clasp or high-owl, catbird, wren, bluebird, meadow lark, brown thrasher, dove, fire bird or summer red-bird, hanging bird, ground robin or chowink, boblink or rice bird, robin, snow or chipping bird, sparrow, Carolina tit, warbler, blackbird, blue-jay, and the small owl. The penalty is five dollars for each offence, or for the destruction of the eggs of such birds.

A SCENE FROM THE OLD REVOLUTION.—The *Impartial de Rouen* records in a late number the following highly characteristic anecdote of one of the most formidable actors in the first French revolution:—"We find in an old collection which has just fallen into our hands an anecdote which breathes so revolutionary a perfume that we cannot resist the temptation of giving it. Between Senlis and Pont Maxence is a public-house, well known for the probity of the owners. St. Just baited there one day with his suite, and ordered dinner to be served. 'We have nothing but eggs and bread,' said the landlord. 'And that turkey that I see, for whom is it intended?' 'For a person who occupies the first floor, and who has already paid for it,' was the reply. 'No matter. I must have it.' 'Permit me, citizen, to ask his consent, as it no longer belongs to me.' 'Well, then, tell him that a representative of the people wants it.' The landlord proceeded to ask the permission of his guest, but the answer was a refusal. St. Just left instantly, proceeded to the next post, ordered the gendarmes to ride to the public-house, and arrest the whole of the occupants of the first floor. His orders were immediately obeyed. In two hours after they were guillotined!"

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The steamer *Prince Arthur*, from Preston to Menai Straits, was run ashore on Sunday, between Southport and Formby, having damaged her machinery. The passengers and crew, except two firemen, were saved. The vessel has gone to pieces. Regarding this unfortunate affair, we learn, by communications from Southport, that the ill-fated ship left Preston at 9 A.M. on Sunday, with forty-seven passengers, bound for Bangor, on a pleasure trip. About twelve, when off Southport, she sprang a leak; and shortly after the fire having been extinguished, she became unmanageable. All hands assisted to keep the vessel clear of water, but between four and five she went ashore between Ainsdale and Formby, and soon after went to pieces. The ladies on board were sent ashore in a boat, and afterwards the male passengers and crew. Two of the firemen are missing. Although signals of distress were made, they were not observed for some time; but when the vessel was seen, assistance was immediately sent from Southport. Omnibuses were sent, and brought the passengers to Southport, where their wants were promptly attended to. So rapid was the destruction of the vessel, that the shore, immediately after the disaster, was strewn with fragments of the wreck. Some of the parties on board were respectable tradesmen from Preston and Blackburn. The vessel was formerly known at Liverpool as a tug boat, and went by the name of the *Dumbarton Castle*. A letter from F. C. Chapman, Esq., Lloyd's agent, says, "The vessel is so complete a wreck that nothing will be saved out of which to reward the gallant boatmen, whose conduct is deserving of every encouragement, and who were the means of saving so many lives." The master states that had the Southport channel been buoyed, the vessel would have been saved. Many of the passengers were in a state of insensibility when rescued; among them was a son of the late Mayor of Preston.

AMERICAN CIVILIZATION.—A dreadful instance of mob-law has just occurred in Culpepper, Virginia. A free negro, named Grayson, had been twice tried, and convicted by a jury, of having murdered Mr. David A. Miller, of that place, and on each occasion the court granted him a new trial, on the ground that the testimony hardly justified suspicion, much less guilt. A mob rose, and headed by several men of so-called respectability, broke open the goal, placed a rail across two trees and hung him. Before he was strung up, they gave him one minute to confess, when he solemnly declared his innocence. Such an instance of barbarism is a disgrace to Virginia; and a hope is universally expressed that the ringleaders will be brought to condign punishment.

The total amount levied under the authority of grand juries for all purposes, in Ireland, distinguishing the total amount of repayments to Government from all other presentments, from 1843 to 1849 inclusive, is shown as follows:—1843, levied for all purposes, £1,106,518, repaid to Government, £303,295; 1844, levied, £1,104,895, repaid £291,664; 1845, levied £1,123,292, repaid £295,469; 1846, levied £1,158,102, repaid £301,191; 1847, levied £1,165,258, repaid £314,750; 1848, levied £1,261,446, repaid £334,502; 1849, levied £1,319,050, repaid £423,750.

According to a return recently made, the amount of local aid received by the teachers of national schools in Ireland during the year 1844 was £25,607 10s. 9d., being an average of £7 16s. 11d. per teacher. In 1848, the amount of local aid received was £25,299 1s., being an average of £5 17s. 3d. per teacher. The local contributions towards the payment of the salaries to teachers of national schools consist principally of the weekly fees from the children, of voluntary donations and subscriptions, and in a few cases of permanent funds provided for the maintenance of the school. The Commissioners of National Education in Ireland state that they do not require proof that such permanent funds exist, nor a guarantee for their continuance, as indispensable conditions previous to making a grant of salary to any school.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE LATE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

On Tuesday, a public meeting was held at the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, for the purpose of considering the best measures for carrying out the resolutions of the committee for erecting a monument to the memory of the late Duke of Cambridge. The chair was taken by the Lord Mayor.

Lord Robert Grosvenor moved—

That this meeting deeply deplores the demise of his late Royal Highness the good Duke of Cambridge, a loss which must be felt as irreparable by the benevolent world; that among the many rare and noble virtues which distinguished that illustrious personage, the benignity of his disposition and affability of manner were strikingly conspicuous, endearing him to all who had the honour to approach him; that his conduct was equally characterised by the dignity of a Prince and the unaffected humility of a Christian; whilst his whole life and fortune were devoted to the protection and affable care of the sick and the afflicted, more especially in instituting and upholding the numberless charities of this metropolis. Anxious to pay a tribute due to great moral worth, this meeting resolves on raising some permanent monument to the memory of the "Good Duke of Cambridge," which, while it becomes a record of public sorrow at his death—of admiration and gratitude for his self-sacrifices in the cause of charity, shall serve as a guide and example to all who wish to become the benefactors of mankind.

He said, they might have met to commemorate a Prince who had run a more striking career—(hear, hear)—but it would be hardly possible to name an individual who had conferred more benefits on suffering humanity than the late Duke of Cambridge. He thought the public ought to consider what was the career open to a Prince of the blood. If he possessed great abilities, with a natural ambition and desire for power, and took part in public affairs, he could scarcely avoid attaching himself to one or other of the great parties in the legislature; and if he did so he might find himself in opposition to the Government of the Sovereign on the throne. His actions must be known to the public, and, as well as his motives, would be severely scrutinised, and probably misrepresented. It was therefore almost impossible for a Royal Prince to take an active part in public affairs without running serious and dangerous risk, and he was quite sure that the people of this country would not like to witness a repetition of the scenes which occurred in the beginning of the present century from 1812 to 1814, when a Prince of the blood royal was seen in constant opposition to his father on the throne. It was, therefore, hardly possible for a Royal Prince, under any circumstances, to come before the country in so striking a light as those who have an open career before them. There seemed to be no alternative for them but to spend their lives in retirement. But the Duke of Cambridge did not choose to accept that alternative. He chose rather to occupy himself with certainly not the most captivating of all duties, that of attending to the interests of the various charities with which the metropolis abounded. He hoped they were not assembled merely to pay a compliment to the memory of a good man, but to show that in this country it was thought necessary to exhibit a deep sense of the conduct of a man who had deserved well of his country, and to take measures to preserve the memory of that conduct, that it might serve as an example to those who might in future years be placed in a similar situation.

Mr. B. B. Cabbell, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Marquis of Granby moved the appointment of a committee to carry out the previous resolution, and the nomination of four gentlemen to act as treasurers.

Earl Talbot, in seconding the resolution, said he wished to correct a misapprehension which appeared to have gone abroad, that any part of the money necessary to carry out the objects of the meeting would be taken from the funds of the charities. It was the desire of the committee that no contributions should be made from that source, and they wished to ask every man for his subscription in his individual character, and not as a subscriber to a charity.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. J. M. Johnson said he had been deputed by the committee of a school for the female children of the Jews, to express their concurrence in the object of the meeting. The school had been established by the advice of his late Royal Highness, who had been a liberal contributor to its funds.

Mr. Moore, who, as medical adviser to the late Duke, was much in his confidence, bore testimony to the extent of his private charities.

Mr. R. Twining, jun., moved—

That measures be taken to convene a public meeting, similar to the present, at Willis's Rooms, St. James's; that Prince Albert be respectfully requested to preside on the occasion; and that a deputation do wait on his Royal Highness to solicit that honour.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. Christopher M.P., then moved a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor for granting the use of the Egyptian Hall for the meeting; which being seconded by Mr. Sheriff Nicoll, was carried unanimously.

Many subscriptions were announced, and the list included £50 from Lord Brownlow, £50 from Mr. F. Huth, £50 from Mr. B. B. Cabbell, M.P., 25 guineas from Lord R. Grosvenor, 10 guineas from the Lord Mayor, and several sums of the same amount from other gentlemen.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of this Society was held on Monday evening, G. R. Waterhouse, Esq., President, in the chair, when a letter was read from W. Spence, Esq., containing intimation of the decease of the Rev. W. Kirby, Honorary President of the Society. Mr. Westwood moved, and Mr. Stephens seconded, that Mr. Spence be requested to draw up, for publication in the Society's transactions, a biographical memoir of Mr. Kirby. The President then suggested that all scientific business be adjourned, out of respect to Mr. Kirby's memory, which was unanimously agreed to.

ADULTERATION OF COFFEE.—At a meeting of the Botanical Society of London, held at the Society's rooms, 20, Bedford-street, Strand, on Monday evening, J. Reynolds, Esq., treasurer, in the chair, a paper was read by Dr. Arthur Hassall, "On the Adulteration of Coffee." The author commenced by observing that the inquiries, the results of which he was about to detail, originated in a remark made in the House of Commons during the late debate on chicory, to the effect that no means had been yet discovered by which the adulteration of coffee with that substance could be determined. The recollection of the fact that, in vegetable charcoal, the component parts of the several tissues may be detected by the microscope, led Dr. Hassall to infer that, by the same means, the less completely charred cells and vessels, &c., forming the tissues of those substances employed in the adulteration of coffee might likewise be discovered—an expectation fully realised. In this way it was ascertained that the substances most frequently used in the adulteration of coffee are chicory, roasted wheat, colouring matter, and occasionally beans and potato-flour. The structure of the coffee-berry and of several productions just named were then minutely described, and it was shown that chicory might at all times be distinguished from coffee with the greatest ease by the size and ready separation of the cells, as well as by the presence of bundles of vessels of the dotted or interrupted spiral kind. The substance so generally employed to deepen the colour of coffee Dr. Hassall found to consist, in those instances in which he had examined it, of burnt sugar, and he referred to the fact that the rich brown hue of coffee is not peculiar to a decoction of that berry, but that almost all vegetable substances when charred yield a somewhat similar colour. The author then proceeded to detail the results of the 34 examinations of coffee of all prices; from these it appeared that the whole of the coffees, with two exceptions only, were adulterated—that chicory was present in 31 instances, roasted wheat in 12, colouring matter in 22, beans and potato-flour in one only; that in 10 cases the adulteration consisted of a single article, in 12 of two, and in 10 of three substances; that in many instances the quantity of coffee present was very small, and in others not more than a fifth, fourth, third, half, and so on. Contrasting coffee and chicory, it was observed, that while the coffee-berry contains a large quantity of essential oil, visible in small drops in cells, and upon which the fragrance and actual properties mainly depend, not a trace of any similar oil is to be found in the chicory root. The properties of coffee are those of a stimulant and nerve tonic, with an agreeable flavour and delicious smell, not one of which properties is possessed in any degree by the chicory root, it being rather aperient. Dr. Hassall regards chicory, therefore, as in every respect inferior to coffee, and observed that if its employment be deemed in any way desirable, it should be sold openly, and not as at present, under the names of Ceylon, Berberice, Costa Rica, Mocha coffees, &c. The paper, which contained many other interesting details, was brought to a conclusion by one or two hints addressed to coffee-drinkers, namely, that the coffee should be ground fine in order to facilitate the liberation of the essential oil contained in the cells of the berry, and that an infusion and not a decoction of it should be made.

ROYAL DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR.—The half-yearly meeting of this institution was held on Wednesday, at the Dispensary, Dean-street, Soho, Dr. Lightfoot in the chair. The amount of subscriptions received during the last six months had in some measure decreased, in consequence of the lamented death of the Queen Dowager, who had always been a liberal contributor to the institution for a period of fifteen years. The numbers admitted of the various diseases of the ear amounted to 441 during the last six months, and 193 had been discharged cured. The committee regretted the financial difficulties of the institution—difficulties arising not only in consequence of the circumstance above alluded to, but from the increasing number of applicants for relief; and they appealed to the benevolent and charitable to assist them in carrying forward the objects of the charity.

THE DIORAMA, REGENT'S-PARK.—On Tuesday Mr. Leifchild offered for sale, at the Auction Mart, the extensive and valuable property known as the Diorama, Regent's-park, and which, for the last twenty-seven years, has been one of the most prominent exhibitions of science and art. There were included in the estate the two grand pictures now on view, viz.—"The Castle of Stolzenfels, on the Rhine," and the "Shrine of the Nativity, at Bethlehem," together with all the costly and novel machinery connected with the exhibition (the invention of M. Daguerre), and the fourteen valuable pictures which have been exhibited in former years, among which were "Paris," "Mount Etna, with an Eruption," "Interior of Rheims Cathedral," "Cathedral of Notre Dame, at Paris," "Basilica of St. Paul, near Rome," &c. The pictures are severally rolled on large cylinders. Above £10,000 had been expended in the erection of the building, which contained an extensive saloon or gallery, the exhibition-room, &c. After some competition it was knocked down for £3000.

CARDINAL WISEMAN.—By letters from Rome we learn that at the consistory which is to be held early in the present month, the Archbishop of Cologne, and the Bishops of Breslau and Olmutz, are to be promoted to the cardinalate. Dr. Wiseman, the present Bishop of the London district, will, at the same time, receive the like dignity, but upon the express condition that he resides in Rome, which he has consented to do. The Archbishop of Munich was to have been among the newly-created cardinals, but he could not comply with the required conditions of taking up his abode in the Eternal City. It is likewise stated that the cardinal's hat will be presented to the Archbishops of Toledo and Seville.

"FIRST PRINCIPLES" ASSOCIATION.—On Tuesday, the monthly meeting of this association was held at Lumley's Rooms, Chancery-lane. It was attended, as usual, by both clergy and laity. The subject discussed was the "Causes of the present Oppression of the Church by the State, and the proposed Remedies." Among the alleged "evils" which were animadverted upon, as affecting the efficiency of the Church, was the suppression of the deliberate legislation and judicial action of convocation; which suppression, it was contended, is a violation of the first principles of the constitution of England, and of the rights and liberties of the subject. The relaxation of discipline, the neglect of national education, the increase of crime, the growth of unbelief, the general disregard of the spiritual and temporal good of the poor, and the crippling of the energies of the Church, were regarded among the necessary consequences of the present relative position of the Church and State. It was urged that among the first principles of national reform, it was indispensable to give a reality to the study of the sacred science of law, and to show that law degrees in the universities should be something more than mere empty titles. The reverend chairman towards the close of the proceedings endeavoured to impress upon the meeting that if they hoped for any success to attend their efforts, they must proceed from a far more comprehensive view of the subject than that which is supplied by any modern school of theology.

FREE ADMISSION TO ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—The public will learn with satisfaction that the twopenny fee for admission to St. Paul's Cathedral is really to be forthwith abolished, and entrance to be allowed at the west door, so as to afford an imposing view of the fine interior. Preparatory to this arrangement, the gate to the churchyard facing Ludgate-hill is being repaired, and a few other little improvements are in hand. This is in accordance with Sir George Grey's assurance in the House, in reply to Mr. Hume, that the free admission of the public was actually under the consideration of the Dean and Chapter.

VISIT OF PARISIAN EXCURSIONISTS.—On Sunday, a monster train, conveying no less than 1400 Parisians, on an excursion to the metropolis, arrived at the London-bridge terminus of the South-Eastern Railway. Every cab and means of conveyance in the station and vicinity proved inadequate, and a number of omnibuses were engaged to carry them to their destination in Leicester-square. The lengthy cavalcade, and the unusual appearance of the excursionists, the majority being of the working class, in blouse, and wearing beards, attracted much curiosity. The hotels and lodging-houses had not sufficient accommodation, and numbers had to be quartered in the Strand and vicinity. They remained in the metropolis till Tuesday.

THE OYSTER SEASON.—Monday being the 5th of August, the sale of oysters, agreeably to annual custom, was opened at Billingsgate Market. The extensive importation of oysters from Jersey, which has continued unremittently during the whole of the year, has served to detract much of the novelty from the well-known Billingsgate oyster-day and its juvenile accompaniment, "Please to remember the grotto," and to use the apostrophe of an aged fish-fag, who was soliloquising on the departed glories of Billingsgate, "Things isn't as they used to be; nothing was thought of four or five being drowned oyster-morning; but, what with them 'ere steam-engins and other gimcracks, things go on anyhow." In anticipation of the usual tumult and struggle to get on board the boats, Mr. Goldham had made every necessary arrangement to prevent loss of life and property; extra barriers were erected, and policemen stationed to preserve order. The Old Dock having been taken in for the improvement of the market now in progress, the fleet of oyster vessels, 30 in number, extended out into the bed of the river. At six o'clock, the bell rung for the market to open, and the rush of the hundreds assembled to get on board was tremendous, but no accident beyond immersion occurred. By a rule of the market, every vessel is bound to display a board containing the description of oyster for sale. There were China rocks, barley royals, Miltons, natives, and commons, at prices varying from 8s. to 12s. per bushel. There were also a few rare natives at 36s. and 40s. the bushel. Before twelve o'clock every boat had sold out and departed, and numbers who delayed their purchases till the afternoon came away disappointed.

FOREIGN CATTLE AND PROVISIONS.—The vessel *Magnet*, arrived from Amsterdam, has brought, besides 33 oxen and cows, 17 pigs, 444 sheep, nearly 26,000 cheeses, and a large general cargo of provisions, 142 calves, which is one of the largest importations that have taken place of this description of live stock, the produce of Holland.

POST-OFFICE MONEY ORDERS.—From January 6 to December 31 (as appears from a parliamentary paper yesterday published) there were 4,245,352 money orders paid, amounting to £8,158,356 14s.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The number of births registered in the metropolis for the week ending Saturday last was 1484. The mortality of London exhibits a continued disposition to increase. The deaths which, in the three preceding weeks, were successively 781, 863, 898, rose in the week ending last Saturday, to 917. In the ten corresponding weeks of 1840-49, the lowest number of deaths occurred in 1841, and was 759; they rose in 1846 to 1086, and during the prevalence of cholera last year they were 1967. The average of the ten corresponding weeks is 1021, or, augmented in the ratio of increase of population, 1114; compared with which latter number the return of last week shows a decrease amounting to 197. Small-pox carried off last week 12 children and a man who had turned 50 years, and had been successfully vaccinated in his youth; measles was fatal in 11 cases; scarlatina in 20; hooping-cough in 18; croup in 6; thrush in 8; purpura in 2; infantile fever in 2; rheumatic fever in 3; typhus in 32. With the exception of measles and scarlatina, which now destroy not more than half the average number of lives, the epidemics mentioned show a fatality that differs little from the usual amount. The gradual increase of mortality that has been observed since the second week of July up to the present date, is due to the diarrhoea chiefly prevailing amongst children, which is known to attend this season of the year, and which, if the conclusion may be drawn from returns of corresponding weeks of 1840-9, has immensely increased since 1845, and during later years has produced a mortality sixfold the amount which was common in the earlier. Last week the deaths from diarrhoea were 136, of which 123 occurred amongst infants under three years; of these children not more than 17 had completed an existence in the world of twelve months. In the same week of 1846 there died 186 persons from diarrhoea, in that of 1847 the deaths were 111; in 1848 there were 141, and in 1849, 179. Last week eleven fatal cases of a more or less severe form of cholera were recorded; six occurred amongst young persons, and five at more advanced ages. The following are the circumstances in detail:—In Chelsea, north-west sub-district, at 5, Regent-street, on 30th July, the wife of a labourer, aged 47 years, died of "disease of the heart (several years), cholera, 22 hours." In St. Margaret, Westminster, at 2, Windsor-place, on 26th July, a labourer, out-pensioner, of Chelsea College, aged 70, "purging (3 days), spasmodic cholera (24 hours)." Mr. Needham remarks that "deceased had lately been much overworked, was double ruptured, and frequently had relaxed bowels." In the same sub-district, at 26, Gloucester-terrace, Vauxhall-bridge-road, on 2nd of August, the daughter of an engineer, aged 14 years, "cholera biliosa (24 hours), delirium (12 hours)." She was of a bilious habit, and had a severe attack two years ago. In Marylebone, at 15, Harrow-street, Lisson-grove, on 1st August, the son of a painter, aged 5 months, "diarrhoea (3 days), cholera infantum (10 hours)." In St. John, Marylebone, at 2, Samford-street, on 26th July, the widow of a labourer, aged 60 years, "English cholera (48 hours)." In St. Pancras, at 99, Mary-street, Hampstead-road, on 31st July, the daughter of a chocolate-maker, aged 7 months, "cholera infantum (7 days), phrenitis (2 days)." At 15, Tindall's-buildings, Gray's-inn-lane, on 31st July, the son of a labourer, aged 1 year, "cholera (3 days)." In Clerkenwell, at 15, Arlington-street, on 30th July, the daughter of a carpenter, aged 4 months, "English cholera (32 hours)." At 3, Pigeon-court, Houndsditch, on 30th July, the son of a clothes-dealer (deceased), aged 1 year, "choleraic diarrhoea (20 hours)." Mr. Spencer states that "this and other two houses, which are situated in a small, confined court, contain two rooms each, without ventilation at the back, and are confined by a high wall on either side. The mother of deceased was twice severely attacked with cholera last autumn." In West London, at 25, Plough-court, St. Andrew's, on 25th July, a pot-maker, aged 61 years, "bilious cholera (3 days)." In Southwark, London-road sub-district, at 10, Charles-street, on 2nd August, a printer, aged 56, "cholera (1 week), congestion of the brain." In a considerable proportion of cases in the above list, the terms of the medical certificates, the ages of the patients, or the duration of their sufferings, seem to indicate only the common form of the disease. Against the 11 deaths from cholera last week it is necessary to state that there were 12 in the corresponding week of 1844, 23 in that of 1846, 24 in that of 1848, and 926 in that of 1849.

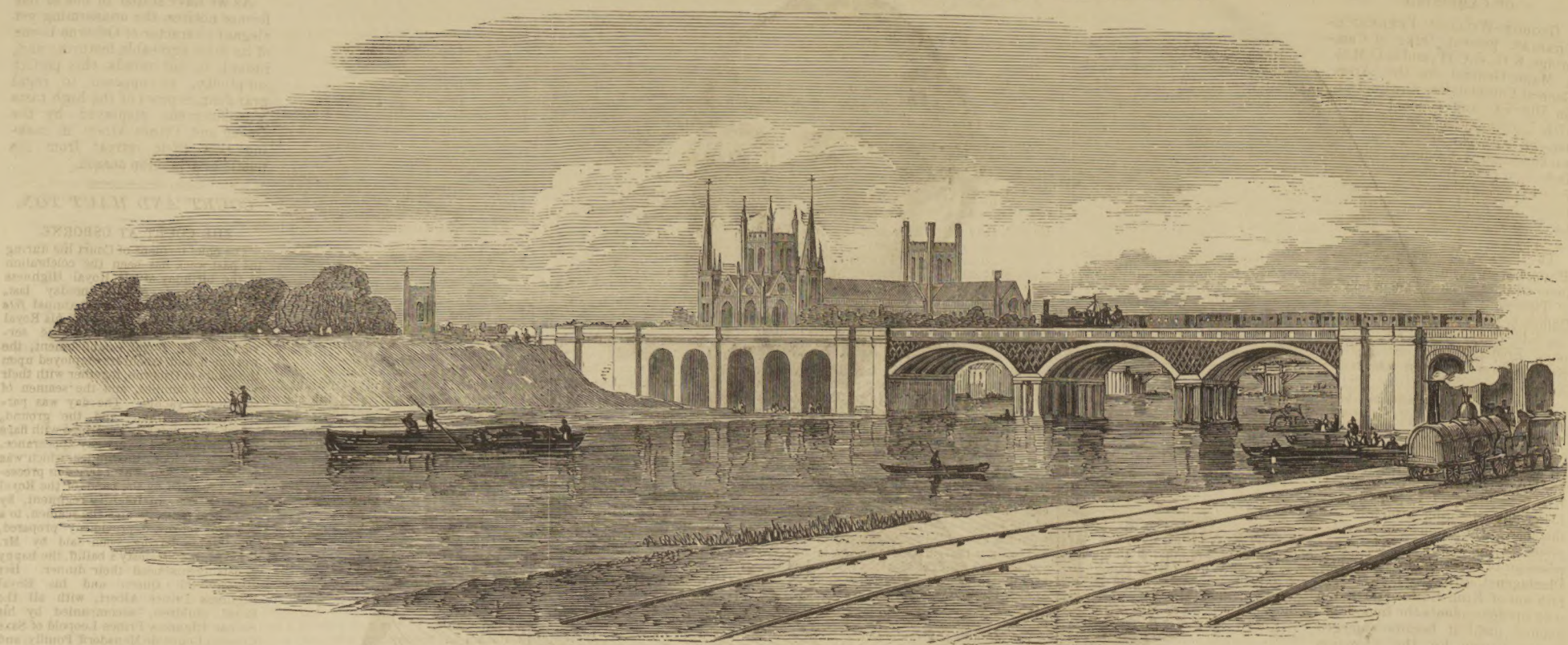
METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 in. on Tuesday and Thursday. The mean of the week was 29.859. The mean temperature of the week was 61.3. The mean daily temperature was below the average of corresponding days in seven years on every day except Monday and Wednesday, when it was slightly above it.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—OPENING OF THE LINE TO PETERBOROUGH.

AMIDST the large crop of railway schemes of a few years since, not the least prominent was the idea of forming a direct communication from London to York. Soon, however, came ruinous Parliamentary battles and the railway panic. Yet, with surrounding disaster and ruin, the idea of a direct communication between London and York has lived on, and, what is still more marvellous, its realisation at no distant date has been placed beyond a doubt by the opening of the line to Peterborough, a distance of seventy-six miles, which was inspected by the directors on Monday last, and opened to the public on Wednesday.

Hitherto, the 143 miles of line which the company have had at work have been in the position of local or branch lines disconnected with their trunk. The line to Peterborough, inspected on Monday, and opened on Wednesday, will give them a connexion with the metropolis; and thus a shorter route will be made available for the traffic from Hull, Louth, Boston, and other points. There will also be by the same communication about nine miles struck off from the present distance between London and York; and when the towns line between Peterborough and York shall have been completed, the saving in distance will be 30 miles. The present station for passengers is at the Regent's Canal, some little way down Maiden-lane. It is on a level with the canal, the intention being to convert it into a general goods station when the traffic admits of it. A new passenger station will then be erected on the site of the London Fever and Smallpox Hospitals, at King's-cross. In order to effect this, it will be necessary that the line should pass under the canal, a difficulty which it is proposed to overcome in a very ingenious manner.

OPENING OF THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.



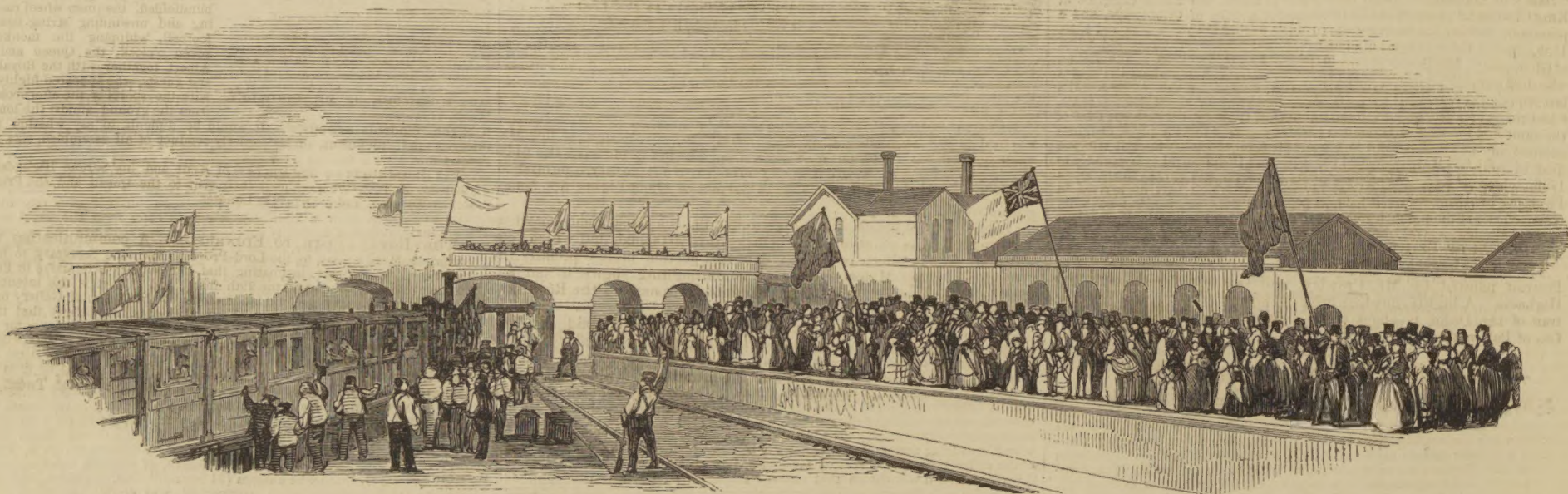
THE LINE AT PETERBOROUGH.

The line from Maiden-lane to Peterborough had been certified by the Government inspectors to be fit for traffic; and, on Monday, in order to further the test of its efficiency, the Contractors invited the Directors to take a trip down the line, and satisfy themselves as to the manner in which the work had been performed. Accordingly, at nine o'clock, a party of about 400 gentlemen, filling altogether some 17 carriages, took their departure from the station in Maiden-lane. The equipment and general appearance of the train was peculiar. The carriages are all built of teak, by Mr. Williams, of Goswell-street; and, instead of being painted, the grain of the wood is polished and highly varnished, by which a great economy is effected both in the time and in the expense of construction. The internal fittings are of much the same character; the first-class carriages being quite as comfortable, though perhaps less showy than those on other lines, and the second and third being vastly better than anything of the same stamp.

The train having started, away it went, in gallant style, and, dashing into a

tunnel of some length, emerged shortly after, and went skimming along a region of corn fields. This sudden transition from the busy haunts of life to quiet rural scenery, undisturbed even by the presence of a villa, is what chiefly strikes one at first starting on the new line. A tumble-down viaduct of the Birmingham branch to Blackwall recalls the town for a moment; beyond this nothing meets the eye but indifferent farming and a thinly peopled country side. Passing Hornsey, which is the first station on the line, and going through a second tunnel, the train drew up at Southgate, where the station was decorated with laurels and a few flags, and where a few navvies and rustics had collected. Here at Colney Hatch, is a very large and handsome lunatic asylum building, which forms a very conspicuous object on the route. A third tunnel was passed, and the train reached East Barnet, to be again received in nearly the same manner as at Southgate. Thence to Potter's Bar there are no less than three tunnels; in fact, the works along the first fourteen miles are particularly heavy, there being besides the tunnels some very extensive cuttings. At Potter's Bar there

was a faint attempt at firing a salute. Hatfield, the next station on the line, is a quiet rural village, and nestled in a hollow, amidst trees; an old church with a quaint spire forms the principal object that meets the eye. The train now entered Bedfordshire, and, leaving the clay formation which encircles the metropolis, was sweeping over the chalk-field which here crosses the country in a north-westerly direction. There are fine views embracing a great extent of landscape, but the traveller misses the great trees, the flowing rivers, the noble mansions, the happy villages, and the graceful and varied outlines which, in other parts of England, produce such splendid and picturesque effects. At Welwyn the train stopped for some time, while the passengers went to view the magnificent viaduct by which the railway there crosses the valley. This viaduct consists of 42 arches, each 30 feet wide and 97 feet high, and has been built at a cost of from £70,000 to £80,000. From Welwyn to Stevenage and Hitchin the train proceeded, passing through two tunnels more on its way, and here the party were received by a larger gathering of people than had previously



THE STATION AT HUNTINGDON.

been mustered at any of the stations. Again the train moved on, and, crossing the greensand formation, proceeded, by Biggleswade, Sandy, St. Neots, and Offord, to Huntingdon. Here there was a fair number of persons collected on the platforms, and the station, like most of those already passed, was decorated with flags and evergreens. The train then rushed through the low fen lands which lie in the direction of Peterborough. In no way are the fens seen to such advantage as from a railway train. The embankments formed for the permanent way enable the traveller to look down over a vast extent of plain, when one cannot help being struck with wonder and admiration at the even, sea-like surface of the soil, at the evidences of great natural fertility visible on every side, and at the thought that that land now beaming with vegetation, drained by steam power, and crossed by great railways, was once an immense lake, or, perhaps, a part of the ocean. Such are the real triumphs of civilization. The train, passing Holme, reached Peterborough shortly after half-past one o'clock.

The line, which has been constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Joseph Cubitt, engineer-in-chief, and Messrs. Higginbotham and Ford, the resident engineers, appears, for a new line, to be extremely well consolidated, and well fitted for traffic; although the various stations—which are situated at Hornsey, Colney Hatch, Barnet, Potter's Bar, Hatfield, Welwyn, Stevenage, Arsley, Biggleswade, St. Neots, Huntingdon, Holme, and Peterborough—are as yet in a very incomplete state. At Peterborough, the line joins the loop-line of this company, which has for some time been opened, and, by means of it, proceeds, *via* Boston, Lincoln, &c., to the Knottingley Junction, whence it proceeds, over the York and North Midland, to York—a distance of 210 miles from London; being, according to *Bradshaw*, about sixteen miles shorter than the present route by the London and North-Western and Midland lines.

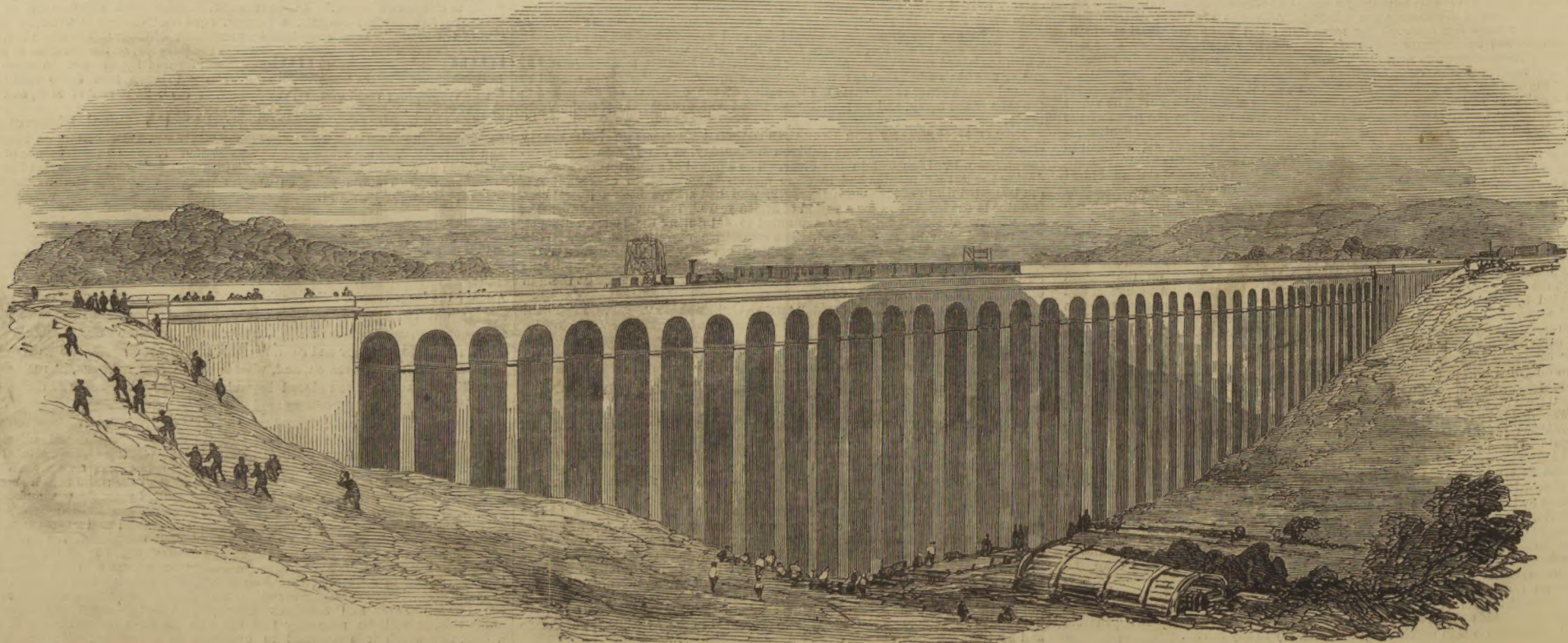
At about half-past two o'clock on Monday, the company at Peterborough, having been joined by Mr. Beckett Denison, M.P., the chairman of the company, who came over from Doncaster to meet them, sat down to a very elegant

dinner laid out in the station, under the direction of Mr. Binney, of the Crown Hotel. The chair was taken by Mr. Denison, supported by Mr. Packe (the deputy chairman), the Directors, and a large number of directors and officials from other lines.

After the repast, the customary loyal and national toasts were drunk, and followed by "the Shareholders of the Company;" "the health of Mr. Brassey;" "the Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. Joseph Cubitt;" "Mr. Beckett Denison, and the Directors of the Company;" "Mr. Packe, Deputy Chairman;" and "the Navvies."

The festivities of the occasion then terminated; and the company, at half-past four o'clock, took their departure for town, where they arrived in safety shortly after nine o'clock.

We have engraved three Views of Monday's proceedings, showing also three of the principal works upon the line—the magnificent Viaduct at Welwyn, and the Stations at Huntingdon and Peterborough.



THE WELWYN VIADUCT.

H.R.H. THE PRESENT DUKE
OF CAMBRIDGE.

GEORGE-WILLIAM-FREDERICK-CHARLES, present Duke of Cambridge, K.G., G.C.H., and G.C.M.G., a Major-General in the Army, General Commanding in the Dublin District, and Colonel of the 17th Lancers, was born at Hanover, 26th March, 1819, the only son of Adolphus-Frederick, the late Duke of Cambridge, by the Princess Augusta-Wilhelmina-Louisa his wife, daughter of the Landgrave Frederick of Hesse-Cassel.

The Peerage honours his Royal Highness inherits are the Dukedom of Cambridge, the Earldom of Tipperary, and the Barony of Calloden, which were conferred on the late Duke, then Prince Adolphus Frederick, by his father, King George III., on the 27th November, 1801.

The title of Cambridge has been almost invariably associated with Royalty. The first personage who ever bore it was John de Avesnes of Hainault, uncle of Philippa, King Edward the Third's consort. His Lordship was so created in 1340; but engaging afterwards in the interest of France, he was deprived of the dignity. The next possessor of the title was Edmund Plantagenet, surnamed De Langley, fifth son of King Edward III., and with his descendants the honour remained until it became merged in the Crown by the accession of Edward Plantagenet, Duke of York and Earl of Cambridge, to the throne, as Edward IV. From that period, until the reign of James I., the Earldom of Cambridge continued dormant; but in 1619 it was granted by that Monarch to his kinsman, James, second Marquis of Hamilton, whose last surviving son, William, second Duke of Hamilton and third Earl of Cambridge, was slain at the Battle of Worcester, in 1651, when, as his Grace left no male issue, his English honours became extinct.

Prince Henry Stuart, surnamed "Henry of Oatlands," third son of King Charles I., appears as the next possessor, having been created, in 1659, Earl of Cambridge and Duke of Gloucester. His Royal Highness, who died unmarried in 1660, was the last who derived an Earl's title from Cambridge. A Dukedom, bearing the same designation, was conferred successively on four of the children of King James II., but they all died in infancy; and the ducal dignity was not again revived until 1706, when it was bestowed on George Augustus Guelph, Prince Electoral of Hanover, who became in the sequel King George II. Thenceforward it merged once more in the Crown, until his Majesty's grandson, George III., granted it to his youngest son, the late lamented Duke, in 1801.

The accompanying illustration is copied, by permission, from a Portrait painted by Mr. Crowley, and in possession of his Royal Highness. A highly-finished print from this picture, the only portrait of the Duke, is about to be published by Messrs. Graves and Co., of Pall-mall.

OSBORNE, FROM THE GARDEN.

In some of the former Numbers of our Journal we have given repre-

sentations of Osborne, sketched by the express sanction of her Majesty; and, in continuation of our series, we this week have the pleasure of giving a view of different character to any hitherto published, one from the garden, showing a portion of the building not before illustrated.

The entrance tower, with lofty campanile, is a conspicuous object, as is also the mass of buildings to which it is attached, and which, our readers will recollect, is the Pavilion, the portion more especially the residence of her Majesty; and the main building shown in our annexed Engraving contains a great number of rooms for the Royal Family, the household, &c.

The pleasure-grounds, or gardens, are very prettily laid out, and contain a profusion of flowering shrubs, and the more gaily tinted of Flora's treasures. The shrubs and dwarf trees, we should mention, are not entirely Royal additions to the beauties of Osborne, as great numbers of them, and especially those of larger growth—as those de-

lineated in the foreground in our View—were planted by the former possessors of Osborne.

As we have stated in one of our former notices, the unassuming yet elegant character of Osborne is one of its most agreeable features; and, indeed, to our minds, this perfect simplicity, so opposed to regal grandeur, is proof of the high taste of refinement displayed by the Queen and Prince Albert in making this their retreat from the bustle of a London season.

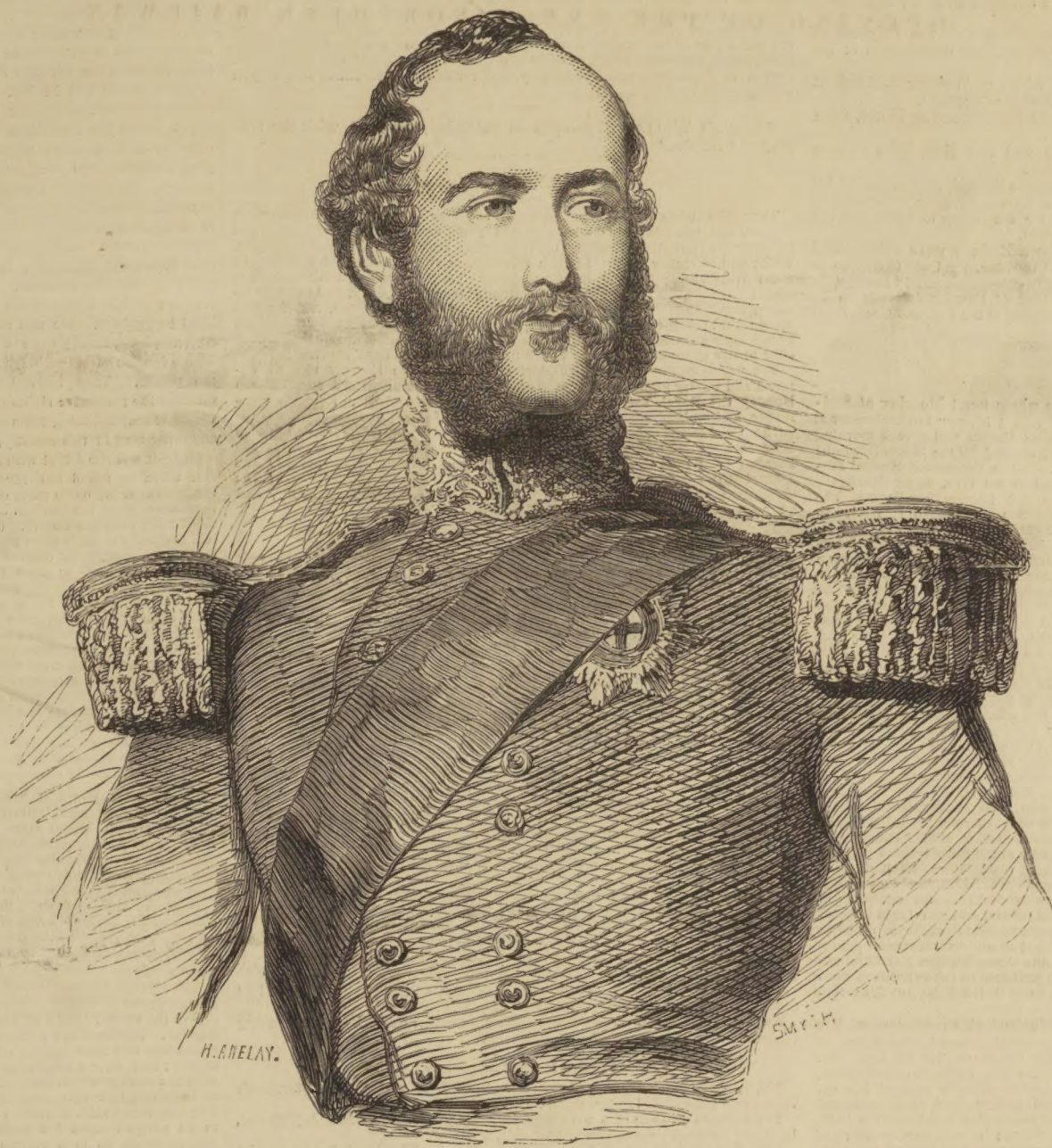
COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

The chief incident of Court life during the past week has been the celebration of the birthday of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, on Wednesday last. On this occasion the usual annual *fête* was given by her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert to the servants of the Royal establishment, the workmen and labourers employed upon the estate at Osborne, together with their wives and families, and the seamen of the Royal yachts. The day was particularly favourable, and the ground, which was profusely decorated with flags and banners, had a very gay appearance. At three o'clock, the dinner, which was provided for 300, was carried in procession, preceded by the bands of the Royal Marines and an infantry regiment, by the Royal servants and the seamen, to a spacious *marquée* previously prepared, and, grace having been said by Mr. Toward, her Majesty's bailiff, the happy guests commenced their dinner. Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with all the Royal children, accompanied by his Serene Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, Count de Mensdorff-Pouilly, and Count A. de Mensdorff-Pouilly, and attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household, proceeded from the house as soon as the dinner was prepared, and visited the different tables. Immediately after dinner, Mr. Toward proposed the healths of "The Queen," "The Prince," and "His Royal Highness Prince Alfred," which were heartily responded to. Dancing then commenced, and the following sports and games in succession amused and employed the assemblage during the afternoon:—Cricket, quoits, jingling, or blind-man's buff, foot races, hurdle races, jumping in sacks, snapping at gingerbread and treacled rolls, bobbing in water for oranges, dipping in meal for coin, climbing greasy pole for leg of mutton, leap-frog, wheeling barrows blindfolded, the man wheel race, winding and unwinding string round pegs, football, whipping the monkey. At seven o'clock, the Queen and Prince Albert, together with the Royal Family and guests, who appeared highly amused with the sports of the afternoon, retired from the ground amidst the loud cheers of the hundreds assembled. It would be difficult to say whether the high spirits and enjoyment, or the orderly conduct of all assembled, was most remarkable.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and his Serene Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg closed their visit to the Queen and the Prince Consort on Tuesday, and returned to London.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO EDINBURGH.—A communication was received, on Monday last, by the Lord-Provost, from the Secretary to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, intimating that her Majesty is to arrive in Edinburgh on the evening of Thursday, the 29th inst.; and that it is the intention of his Royal Highness to lay the foundation-stone of the National Gallery on Friday, the 30th. According to the present arrangements, we believe that the Court will leave London on the 28th inst., and will proceed by railway as far as Castle Howard, the seat of the Earl of Carlisle, where the august party will pass the night. On the 29th her Majesty will proceed by the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway to Berwick, where the Royal party will honour by their presence the ceremony of formally opening the gigantic bridge over the Tweed, connect-



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK CHARLES, DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G., G.C.H., &C., FROM A PICTURE BY MR. CROWLEY.



OSBORNE.—THE GARDEN FRONT.

ing the above railway with the North British line, by which her Majesty will immediately continue her journey to this, her northern capital. It is stated that her Majesty will sojourn at Holyrood for a fortnight after her return from Balmoral.

Their Imperial Highnesses the Prince Peter and the Princess of Oldenburg, with their suite, have arrived at Torquay, with the intention of deriving benefit from the sea air.

His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar arrived at Ellis's Hotel, St. James's-street, on Saturday, from the Continent.

The Marquis of Douglas has arrived at the Clarendon Hotel, from Paris.

Viscount and Viscountess Combermere and the Hon. Miss Cotton have left Belgrave-square for Combermere Abbey.

Viscount Alford, M.P., and Lady Marianne Alford, accompanied by Lady Margaret Compton, have arrived in town from Italy, after an absence of twelve months in Egypt and the Continent. We are happy to learn that the health of the noble Viscount is quite re-established.

The nuptials of Miss Singleton and Lord Rodney were solemnized on Saturday last, at St. George's Church.—On Thursday, the Lady Catherine de Burgh, youngest daughter of the Marquis of Clanricarde, was married to Mr. Weyland, son of Major Weyland.—The Earl of Darnley is about to be united to the Lady Harriet Pelham, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Chichester.

MUSIC.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—A concert will be given next Monday at Sadler's Wells Theatre.—Mr. John Parry will repeat his new Entertainment at the Music Hall, on Monday evening.—Mr. Sims Reeves will give a morning and evening concert at Reading, next Tuesday, assisted by the Misses Lucombe and H. Reeves, Mr. F. Boda, and Herr Kuhe.—The Gloucester Musical Festival will commence on the 10th inst., instead of the 17th, as previously announced.—Stephen Heller and Ernst have left London for Paris. The distinguished violinist will return to London in January next, to commence a tour in the provinces under Mr. Beale's direction.—M. Vivier's concert at Baden-Baden was to have taken place last Tuesday (the 6th); Mlle. Lind was to sing at this entertainment, and then leave Germany, with Vivier and Benedict, for the concert at Liverpool, on the 16th instant (next Friday).—After the performance of Handel's "Messiah," on the 19th, at the Liverpool Philharmonic Hall, Mlle. Lind will embark on the 21st, in the *Atlantic* steamer, with Benedict and Belletti, for the United States. M. Silas, the celebrated composer and pianist, is now at Liverpool, and will pass the winter in Edinburgh, where his distinguished abilities cannot fail to be appreciated.—Mlle. Albani is engaged for the winter Italian Opera season at Madrid, for £2400.—Mme. Frezzolini is also engaged for the same company. It is not yet certain whether Madame Sontag will visit St. Petersburg, for the season 1850-51.—The fifth grand Festival of the Netherlands Society for the Encouragement of Musical Art was given on the 25th ult., in the Haarlem Cathedral. The festival lasted three days, under the direction of Herr Van Brée. Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was executed on the third day; and, amongst the selections, were works by J. S. Bach, Hesse, Weber, Kreutzer, Verhulst, Klein, Kalliwoda, Zollner, Schubert, Schneider, Van Brée, &c. The number of vocal and orchestral executants amounted to about 600. The musical societies of Amsterdam and Rotterdam obtained the chief prizes.—The diploma of Doctor of Music, conferred by the University of Jena on Meyerbeer, was presented to the composer by five of the professors, having at their head Herr Karl Schnell, the celebrated mathematician: the diploma was beautifully inscribed on vellum in letters of gold, ornamented with devices, and enclosed in a red morocco case, bearing the arms of the University, and the Latin inscription:—"Jacopo Meyerbeer, musicæ arti in Borussia præfectori primario, operibus eximii et elegantissimi non modo in patria, sed etiam apud externas gentes celebrissimo, etc., etc., honoris causa."—Madame Anna Thillon has been engaged for a novel musical entertainment, to be produced in the autumn in London.—A Scottish musical entertainment was given last Monday, at the Marylebone Institute, by Mr. and Mrs. Cooper and Miss Leslie.

DEATH OF GEORGE BUDD, ESQ.—We regret to announce the demise of this well-known and much respected musical amateur, who expired at his house in Pall Mall, after a long and painful illness, on the 1st inst. Mr. Budd was a surviving partner of the firm of Calkin and Budd, the booksellers, and for many years had studiously collected a very valuable musical library. Besides being a member of the Ancient Madrigal Society, held at Freemasons' Hall, Mr. Budd was one of the founders of the Western Madrigal Society in 1840, of which he was the honorary treasurer and secretary; he was also secretary of the Philharmonic Society. Mr. Budd has left a widow (a daughter of the celebrated Willman, the clarinet player) and a large family to lament his loss, at the early age of 44. His funeral took place on Wednesday, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly. Mr. Budd was the composer of some glees and madrigals, and was well acquainted with the works of the ancient masters.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The masterpiece of Mozart, the "Nozze di Figaro," was presented on Tuesday with unparalleled completeness. The text was rendered with perfect reverence of the author, and the lovely melodies with which the opera is imbued were interpreted without any supplementary ornament. Indeed, all embellishment, however gracefully conceived or perfectly executed, mars the singular beauty of the *motivos*. The characters and the situations are so truthful, and the music appertained to each personage is so sharply individualized, that, from the intriguing *Figaro* to the ardent *Cherubino*, from the gentle *Countess* to the fascinating *Susanna*, from the gay *Count* to the drunken gardener, every bar reflects their special idiosyncracies, and their very inner hearts with their several emotions and designs are made apparent to the most unscientific auditor. To enjoy the music of Mozart exacts no contrapuntal knowledge; all that is necessitated for its thorough relish is musical sensibility. It goes at once to the heart, while it satisfies the senses—for Mozart sought not to astound the mind, or to surprise the ear. His plan was clear and unembarrassed, and each several part rose naturally till the culminating point was reached. The two grand finales have never been equalled in dramatic ingenuity or musical appropriateness. There is not a bar, the execution of which would not derange the perfect musical form. And then, what richness of orchestral colouring! what an almost instinctive knowledge of the constitution of each several instrument! how exquisite the combination! and how marvellous the entire harmony! The "Nozze di Figaro" is bathed in an atmosphere of beauty; it is perfectly Raphaelian in its grace, its beauty, and its proportions. To render such a work with due appreciation, the *artistes* must not alone possess physical means for its vocal and instrumental embodiment, but must be also endued with acute sensibility and poetic feeling; and such a union of requirements is as difficult of achievement as it is delightful when secured. As a proof of the perfect triumph of Tuesday, we may cite the fact that all the solos, and they are infinite, were redemanded with enthusiasm. The finales were very finely performed, and the orchestral accompaniments were delivered with remarkable firmness and delicacy. Madame Sontag, who is the *beau idéal* of *Susanna*, was in brilliant voice; Parodi was lady-like and effective as the *Countess*; and Miss Catherine Hayes sang the charming "Voi che sapete" with a rare tenderness. Coletti's *Count Almaviva* and Belletti's *Figaro* are admirably matched. The *Bartolo* of Lablache is a performance *per se* full of the ripest comic spirit and unrivalled in melodic potency. The recalls before the curtain were continuous as deserved; and the opera, from the first note to the concluding bar, was listened to with unalloyed satisfaction, and applauded with a fervour that was as honourable to the public as flattering to the performers.

The "Prima Ballerina," with its piquant *pas* and picturesque groupings, has not moulted a single feather of its brilliant plumage. Amalia Ferraris is rewarded for her extraordinary talent with encores, recalls, and bouquets. The theatre, despite the approximating prorogation of the Houses of Parliament, has been fully and fashionably attended.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" was given, for the tenth time, on Saturday night. On Tuesday Grisi and Tamberlik appeared for the third time in Bellini's "Norma," the second and third acts of Auber's "Masaniello" concluding the entertainments. On Thursday, for the extra night, the "Prophète" was performed for the eighth time, with Viardot, Madame Castellan, Formes, Maralt, Polonini, Tagliafico, and Mario in the principal characters. This night (Saturday) Scribe and Halévy's "Juive" will be repeated for the fifth time. The season is expected to terminate about the 24th instant.

HAYMARKET.

The Adelphi Company has been transferred to this house for a few nights. On Monday were, accordingly, performed, "The Willow Copse," "Jack in the Green," and "The Double-bedded Room." Madame Celeste, Miss Woolgar, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Wright, and Mr. Paul Bedford, as usual, received the honours of the evening.

NEW STRAND.

A peculiar drama, in two acts, written by Mr. Shirley Brooks, was successfully produced on Monday. Its heroine is a gipsy girl, named *Miriam*, or the "Daughter of the Stars," who is substituted by a rascally attorney for the niece of an ill-tempered client, the Hon. Mr. Hawkstone (Mr. Farren), who has discarded his nephew, *Lieut. Ernest Dalton, R.N.* (Mr. W. Farren, Jun.) *Hawkstone* finds it necessary to educate his new *protegée*; and Dalton contrives, through the attorney, to place his own wife in the post of governess. The secret is well kept. *Miriam* becomes a prodigy of accomplishments, and having in early days received an important service from Dalton, cherishes a gratitude which ripens into love. Confiding her affection to her instructress, and persists in obedience to her husband's injunctions. At length the fact is revealed, together with evidence which shows the nephew by law entitled to the estate of which the uncle is in possession. *Miriam* herself proves to be the daughter of the attorney, who surrenders to the officers of justice, for having swindled his clients by fraudulently depositing their title-deeds for money borrowed on his own account. The first act of this piece sparkles with wit, attributed, however, without respect to persons, to all portions of the dialogue;

the second is intricate in its circumstances, sentimental in its style, and unsatisfactory in its denouement. Mrs. Stirling was the heroine, and in the early scenes was pointed and brilliant; while *Katharine Dalton*, the nephew's wife, was very artistically supported by Mrs. Leigh Murray. Mr. Cooke, as *Craneley*, the attorney, was capital. Mr. Compton had a part of manufactured drollery, in the shape of a college-bred butler, one *Bacchus Beeswing*, which he sustained with inimitable tact and spirit. Mr. Farren, as *Hawkstone*, acted admirably, and realised the situations with a spirit worthy of his best days.

SADLER'S WELLS will re-open on Saturday, the 17th, with the tragedy of "Hamlet."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The turf fixtures for the ensuing week are confined to Wolverhampton, on Monday and two following days; Eglinton Park, commencing on Tuesday, and finishing on Thursday; Reading, on Wednesday and Thursday; and Boulogne, which will in reality be an English meeting, on Wednesday and Friday. Of these Wolverhampton and Reading appear likely to furnish a fair amount of sport; but Eglinton Park, with a large amount of public money, and the patronage of one of the most popular men on the turf, will be a failure, and for this reason, that south-country people will not go so far north to meet such animals as the Flying Dutchman and Elthron. The Boulogne authorities promise well, offer plenty of money, and may knock up a tolerable two days' sport.

The "Sons of the Thames" will derive amusement on Monday at the Richmond and Poplar regattas, and on Wednesday at the Hungerford regatta. On Monday the Royal Yacht Squadron (Coves) and Manchester Regattas commence, and on Wednesday Bath and Rock Ferry (Mersey).

The Cricketer's calendar stands as follows:—Monday: The return match between Kent and England at Canterbury, and the Surrey Union versus the Paragon at the Oval, and a match at Copenhagen House. Wednesday: The Zingari Club against Gentlemen of Kent at Canterbury. Thursday: The Gentlemen of England versus the Gentlemen of Kent, at Canterbury, and an "All England" match at Hereford.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The Goodwood settling took up too much of the afternoon to permit of any extensive transactions on future events; we can, therefore, submit but a brief list of prices:—

7 to 4 agst St Roralla (t)	4 to 1 agst Fernhill	6 to 1 agst Rhedycina
6 to 1 agst Cantab	8 to 1 agst Elcho	10 to 1 agst Clothworker
6 to 5 agst Voltigeur	9 to 1 agst Pitsford	16 to 1 agst King of Oude.

THURSDAY.—No betting.

BRIGHTON RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

The TRIAL STAKES of 50 sovs each, with 25 added.—Major Martyn's The Moor (W. Abdale), 1. Mr. Carew's Buseot (Charlton), 2.
The MARINE STAKES of 20 sovs each, with 100 added.—Mr. Payne's Catalpa (Charlton), 1. Mr. Gratwicke's Exeter (S. Mann), 2.
The BRIGHTON STAKES of 25 sovs each.—Mr. Dale's Fernhill (Bartholomew), 1. Mr. Osbaldeston's Minimus (Charlton), 2.
The HOTEL-KEEPERS' PLATE of 50 sovs, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 5 sovs each.—Duke of Richmond's Quiver (S. Mann), 1. Duke of Bedford's Newport (Pettit), 2.
The TOWN PLATE of 50 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 3 sovs each.—Mr. Lewis's Michael Brunton (E. Sharp), 1. Mr. Howard's Tit-bit (Bartholomew), 2.

HUNTINGDON RACES.—TUESDAY.

The HINCHINBROOK PLATE of £50.—Mr. Rogers's Ballet Girl (Hammond), 1. Hon. G. Ongley's Camilla, 2.
The TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.—Colonel Peel nd Once More (Nat), 1. Mr. W. Beresford's Missile, 2.
SWEEPSTAKES of 5 sovs each, and 20 added.—Colonel Peel's b c by Dromedary (Rogers), 1. Lord Sandwich nd Nuthrown, 2.

RIPON RACES.—MONDAY.

The TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 20 added.—Mr. Harrison's Trickstress (Holmes), 1. Mr. Barker's Valentine (Dickinson), 2.
The SELLING STAKES of 5 sovs each.—(Heats).—Mr. Ellis's Acomb (Osborn), 1. Lord Cardross's Scarborough (Arnold), 2.
The MEMBERS' PLATE of £50.—(Heats).—Mr. A. Johnstone's b c by Charles XII. (G. Oates), 1. Mr. Foster's Oswaldwick (Wakefield), 2.

COUNTRY NEWS.

SOCIAL EFFECTS OF THE POSTAL DERANGEMENTS.—The effects social and moral which the interruption of postal communication on Sundays develops every week are of the most mischievous and painful character. Last week we noticed one of its results in the escape from the hands of justice of the perpetrators of a frightful crime. This week we have to announce a most lamentable consequence of the same Pharaical rule, viz. an instance of suicide, which occurred at Shipston-on-Stour, on the morning of Monday last. Some fortnight since, a lady, named Elizabeth Rees, whose family live at West Bromwich, about five miles from Birmingham, came to reside in the town, with the intention of opening a seminary for young ladies, of late years kept by the Misses Snowe. She had excellent recommendations, and nothing was noticed in her behaviour or general conduct that created any suspicion of her intellect being impaired; she appeared what she represented herself to be, and was accepted as such by the inhabitants. On Monday morning last the female servant went into the playground, and entered a shed, in which were swings used in the amusements of the pupils, when, to her horror, she beheld her mistress suspended by a rope to one of the beams, and life quite extinct. An alarm was instantly given, but all aid was useless; vitality had fled some hours. The inquest on the body was held on Tuesday, at the George Hotel, before Mr. H. O. Hunt, coroner, and the investigation lasted upwards of eight hours. Nine witnesses were examined; amongst them a Mr. Williams, of West Bromwich, with whom the deceased had resided for several years. It appeared she had lost a large sum of money by unfortunate railway investments; and this, with some disappointments in regard to the opening of the school, had doubtless impelled her to commit the awful act. The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while in a state of temporary insanity." At the inquest it appeared that her friends at West Bromwich had, in the course of Friday or Saturday, posted a letter addressed to the deceased, having reference to the peculiar position of her affairs, and calculated to ease her mind regarding her future prospects. This letter, however, owing to the stoppage of postal communication on Sunday, did not arrive in Shipston until late on Monday. But for this, we might not have had the painful duty of recording this distressing affair.

THE SUNDAY DELIVERY.—A petition for the restoration of the Sunday post, on the grounds of present inconvenience, individual hardship, loss to the revenue, &c., and praying the House of Commons to rescind the resolution on which the obstruction was founded, has been handed round, and in two days received the signatures of our magistrates, all the bankers in the town, six town councillors, eleven firms of carpet manufacturers, four solicitors, and 130 of the most respectable men of business in the place.—*Worcester Chronicle.*

YORKSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S ANNUAL MEETING.—The thirteenth annual meeting of this society was held during the week at Thirsk, and was one of the most successful of any held since the formation of the society. The assemblage of agricultural implements in the show-yard was very large, the number shown being twice as many as were shown at Leeds last year; whilst the entries of stock was 590, being nearly 200 more than have been exhibited in any previous year since the formation of the society. The amount awarded in prizes for implements was £170.

NORTHUMBERLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—On Tuesday, at Alnwick, the annual show of stock of the Northumberland Agricultural Society took place. The exhibition was held under the most favourable auspices, his Grace the Duke of Northumberland having taken a very active part in it. The show-ground was situated on the highest part of the town, and animals exhibited at the recent great meetings at Exeter and Glasgow, and which carried off first-class prizes, were again shown here with equal success. After the show a banquet took place, the Duke of Northumberland presiding.

A letter from Hanover states that, on the 27th ult., some unknown person sent 400 louis d'ors to the Schleswig-Holstein funds. The Council of Göttingen had sent 1000 thalers. New committees to receive subscriptions had been formed, the letter says, at Osterode, Nesse, Aric, and other places.

The *torero*, Montes, is slowly recovering from the terrible wound he received in the bull-ring (illustrated in our last Number). Amongst the hundreds that daily call to inquire after his health may be cited the names of the veteran Castanos, Duke of Bailen; the Duke of Osuna, San Carlos, Castroterreno, Varagua, &c.

The imports of foreign corn and provisions of all sorts continue to be prodigious—larger in the period, as regards Liverpool, than any on record. For the two weeks ended the 31st July, they are as follow:—596,676 bushels wheat, 7177 bags ditto, 19,908 bags flour, 6844 barrels ditto, 204,723 bushels Indian corn, 9644 bags ditto, 22,544 bushels barley, 125 bags ditto, 8704 bushels peas, 287 bags ditto, 27,584 bushels beans, 39,048 bushels oats, 422 barrels Indian corn meal, 15,104 bushels rye. In addition to this supply from abroad, we have the following quantity of beef, pork, and other provisions for the month of July last:—743 tierces beef, 366 barrels ditto, 1071 barrels pork, 1684 boxes bacon, 70 hogsheds hams, 7 barrels ditto, 600 hams.

The *Giornale di Roma* of the 24th ult. announces that Cardinal de Latour d'Auvergne has presented to the church of St. Agnes, *extra muros*, at Rome, a magnificent silver pyx, ornamented in the Gothic style, with sacred bas-reliefs and figures of the Saviour, St. Peter, and St. Paul, with the following inscription:—*Reentrée du Souverain Pontife Pie IX à Rome le 12 Avril, 1850. Hommage de souvenir de ce glorieux événement offert à son église titulaire de St. Agnes, extra muros, par S. E. le Cardinal de Latour d'Auvergne, Evêque d'Arras, 24 Mai, 1850.*

THE SUNDAY POSTAGE DELIVERY.

On Monday evening a very crowded public meeting was held in the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, "for the purpose of obtaining the immediate rescinding of the recent postal regulations stopping the delivery of letters and newspapers on Sunday." About seven o'clock, the appointed hour, the chair was taken by Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P.

The chairman said he had attended that evening at the request of the committee by whom the meeting was convened, and he was anxious to offer a few words before the resolutions were submitted. There was, in his opinion, no question of more public importance than the facility of communication between place and place, and the general regulations of the postal department of the country. He recollected when it would require four or five days to convey communications which might now be done in a few hours; and he had no hesitation in saying that in all the social changes which had taken place since he was a public man (and that was now a great many years), none was of greater importance than those which gave increased facilities to communicate between place and place and man and man. He believed that any interference with such facilities would be depriving the public of the great advantages they were calculated to produce. He was sorry to see such an attempt at retrograde principles. (Hear, hear.) He was not, however, responsible for it. Nothing was of such inestimable value as the diffusion of knowledge amongst the people. They learned their proper position in society, and how to estimate the respective rights of all classes. Those were advantages, and the means of accomplishing them should not be diminished. He was, as much as any other man in this country, desirous to see the Sabbath-day properly observed—it was consistent with all the acts of his life and his habits from boyhood.

But when he found individuals differing from him and others—taking upon themselves to lay down rules on which he and others should act and conduct themselves upon the Sabbath day, he looked upon such conduct as an encroachment upon religious liberty. (Loud cheers.) He was satisfied that those who had stopped the mails upon the Sabbath were ignorant of the real effects of their conduct; because, for one man they had released from labour, they had caused additional labour to be given to ten others similarly employed. He, therefore, felt deep regret in having witnessed the attempts made to alter the original postal arrangements. It was injurious in a commercial as well as in a social point of view. The greater the facility given for communication, so in proportion was the diffusion of knowledge and intelligence increased. (Hear.) When he found any class of men attempting to dictate to another upon a subject like that, or, in other words, thinking they were able by act of Parliament to make men religious, he looked upon all such attempts as perfectly ridiculous. (Cheers.) They were liable to mistaken views upon any question. For his own part he always asserted his opinions—(cheers)—and stated them openly, but he never attempted to coerce another unless he could convince his reason. That was precisely the difference between his views and those who took the course which was so different from his opinions and those of the public upon the subject in question. After referring to the advantages that may be derived from the perusal of newspapers, the hon. gentleman said, that all classes had a right to know what was passing in the world with as much expedition as possible. He regretted that steps had been taken to stop those facilities for the diffusion of knowledge, as he was sure it would be prejudicial to the general interests of the country. Those who had the control and direction of public affairs should act as they would be acted by, and they would soon discover whether the public would submit to be dictated to or dragged on in such a manner as had been attempted. Upon that ground he felt most unwilling that Parliament should have interfered in the matter. It was politically unjust, too. There was a law passed by Parliament imposing a penalty of £5 for sending any letter from one district to another except by post. The Government, therefore, took upon themselves the duty of sending letters to the places to which they were addressed as rapidly as possible. The Government now declined totally to perform one-seventh part of that duty. It was also against the general interests of the country at large that the present arrangements should be made. About twelve months ago, there was a general cry in the United States of America to stop all communications by the post on Sunday. Petitions and counter-petitions were presented on the subject, and the result was that the Congress of the United States referred the question to a committee; and, after a lengthened inquiry, their report was against any interference with the facility of communication between one part of the country and another, and showing how dangerous it would be to liberty to allow such an interference. The committee said, if such a measure were allowed to pass—if the mails were to be stopped upon the Sabbath day—it would soon after become law that the people should go to a certain church, or listen to the tenets of certain sects on the Sabbath day. (Hear, hear.) The people of America were not dull to their interests. They demanded that there should not be any interference with the regular mails of the country, but that knowledge should be diffused upon every day of the week with the utmost possible despatch. The Congress supported that opinion, and from that hour the good sense of that country had been exhibited by never demanding anything of the sort. He hoped our rulers in this country would likewise be governed by good sense; and that, while considering various resolutions submitted to them, the meeting would exercise their discretion calmly, coolly, and deliberately. (Cheers.)

Mr. MACKINNON, M.P., proposed the first resolution, approving of the excellent system on which the post-office department had been regulated prior to the recent obnoxious restrictions, and that the requirements of the public called for a speedy return to the former practice of postal delivery and despatch of letters. The hon. gentleman observed that it was impossible for Lord John Russell or the Government to have acted otherwise than they had. If there was any blame, it was to be attributed to the extraordinary majority of the House of Commons who had sanctioned the new system by their vote. If he thought there was any intention to desecrate the Sabbath-day by returning to the former system of postal arrangements, he should not take part in that meeting or propose the resolution. He entertained strict religious feelings and opinions, but he thought for himself, and wished others should do so for themselves. He could not forget the Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath. (Hear, hear.) It was a physical impossibility for the whole country to remain quiescent upon the Sabbath, and he was satisfied in every point of view that it was most desirable to return to the former system. He trusted that numerous and talented meetings would, by the expression of opinion on the subject, have the effect of impressing upon her Majesty's Government the absolute necessity of returning to the former practice throughout the country. (Hear.)

Mr. Forster, M.P. for Berwick, seconded the resolution.

Dr. Webb, of Marylebone, supported the resolution. The Rev. Dr. Hewlett then came forward to propose an amendment to the effect that the advantages of a weekly day of rest, whether considered physically, socially, or morally, are far beyond any trifling convenience that might be obtained by infringements of the Sabbath day, and that, as an opportunity has offered of relieving a large number of the industrious classes by the recent postal arrangements from unnecessary labour on the Sunday, that meeting conceived it highly desirable that the alteration in the Post-office department should have a full and fair trial.

The original resolution was then put and carried amidst cheering. Mr. Locke, M.P., proposed the next resolution, to the effect that the equal and general dissemination of early intelligence was one of the most valuable results of civilisation; that the weekly newspapers rendered eminent public service by the efforts made by their conductors to gather and publish early intelligence, and that its transmission by the Saturday night's post for delivery on Sunday morning was a service to the humble and industrious man who could read his newspaper only on the Sunday, and was very beneficial to all classes, and that the means offered by such a system were those which involved by far the least interference with the observance of the seventh day's rest, enjoyment, or devotion. He admitted a day of rest was necessary every week, but all could not be at rest on that day—every man was bound to contribute something for the public good. There was scarcely a manufactory in the country that did not require some labour upon the Sunday, as well as every other day in the week.

Mr. Serle seconded the resolution.

The Rev. J. Kennedy addressed the meeting for the purpose of proposing an amendment; on reading which,

The Chairman said it was precisely the same in terms as the resolution, which was thereupon put and carried amidst cheers and laughter.

Mr. Moore proposed, and Mr. Hodgkin seconded, the next resolution, authorising the chairman to sign a petition on behalf of the meeting to the House of Commons, and a memorial to the commission of inquiry embodying the sentiments expressed in the resolutions.

The petition and memorial referred to were then read by the chairman, and adopted. He said the business for which they were called together was then settled, but he entreated them to hear patiently a gentleman near him on the platform, who wished to address them.

Mr. Oakley then briefly addressed the meeting, amidst a storm of groans and hisses. He said it was composed of one party, who were influenced by private and selfish considerations.

A working man, named Broome, complained that the Museum, libraries, and other public places of instruction and recreation had been closed against the working classes on the Sabbath, which was the only day of the week they could afford to go to them.

The Chairman said a resolution had been put into his hand, impeaching the manner in which the meeting had been convened; but, although he should put the question, he felt bound to say that, after forty years' experience of public meetings, he thought that was as fair and as legitimate a public meeting as he had ever attended. (Cheers.)

The question was then put amidst general marks of disapprobation and cries of "Groans for the Sabbatharians." Thanks were then voted to the chairman, and the meeting separated shortly after ten o'clock.

NEW TELEGRAPHIC DICTIONARY.—A French paper, the *Presse*, gives some account of experiments made at the house of M. de Girardin, with a new telegraphic dictionary, the invention of M. Gonon. Despatches in French, English, Portuguese, Russian, and Latin, including proper names of men and places, and also figures, were transmitted and translated, says this account, with a rapidity and fidelity alike marvellous, by an officer who knew nothing of any one of the languages used except his own. Dots, commas, accents, and breaks were all in their places. This dictionary of M. Gonon is applicable alike to electric and aerial telegraphy, to transmissions by night and by day, to maritime and to military telegraphing.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Fifty-six secretaries of the charitable institutions of the metropolis have intimated to the committee their cordial co-operation in the good work of erecting a monument to the memory of the late Duke of Cambridge.

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh has received a letter from the secretary to Prince Albert, intimating that her Majesty will visit Edinburgh on the 29th August, and that on the following day (Friday the 30th) Prince Albert will lay the foundation-stone of the National Gallery on the Mount, the grant to which was voted by the House of Commons on Thursday last.

The Earl of Lincoln arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday last, in his yacht the *Gilana*, after a lengthened cruise in the Mediterranean, and a journey through Egypt, Arabia, and Palestine. We are glad to hear his Lordship's health has greatly benefited by the warm climate of those countries.

A fire broke out on board one of the Windermere steamers, the *Lord of the Isles*, on Wednesday night week, by which that fine vessel, although not totally destroyed, has been so much damaged as to be rendered, for the present at least, quite useless.

Letters from Naples state that the affair of the English indemnity has been settled by the King having submitted to pay it out of the revenues of Sicily.

On Sunday morning, about half-past twelve, an elegantly dressed female was seen to place a bundle on the step of the door of 32, Guilford-street, Russell-square. Some persons who witnessed the occurrence went to inspect it, when, to their astonishment, they found a female child, four days old, with a paper, having Ann Moriani written on it, pinned to its sleeve; in the meantime the woman escaped. Soon after, on the same morning, another child was found dropped in Camden-street, Camden Town.

The other evening, says the *Birmingham Mercury*, "a labourer who attends at Pedmore church came to hear a farewell sermon at Stourbridge, which had no little effect on several members of the congregation, who could not refrain from weeping. After the service, a friend said to the Pedmore man, 'I couldn't help crying myself; why didn't you cry?' 'Oh,' replied the labourer, 'I belong to another parish.'"

Authentic advices state that the Conde de Montemolin and Cabera disprove of an insurrectionary attempt in Spain at the present moment, notwithstanding that their adherents are in arms in the north.

A fire occurred on Monday morning, about four o'clock, at Mr. Martin's rice and corn mills, Rainford-square, Liverpool. The fire is supposed to have originated from some sacks being placed on the boiler for the purpose of drying. The damage done is estimated at about £2000, but the property was insured in the West of England and Manchester Fire-offices. The fire lasted about one hour.

Letters have been received from the Apostle of Temperance by his brother, dated 30th June, from the hot springs, Arkansas, in which he states his health is very much improved.

In the course of last week a specimen of the rare fish, the striped bonito, *Thynnus pelamys*, was caught in a net at Looe, Cornwall, and presented to Mr. Couch at Polperro. It measured in length about 1 foot 8 inches.

From a return obtained by Mr. Hume, and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, it appears that the solicitor or law agent, in Scotland, of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, received during the four years ending 31st March, 1850, for outlay and actual expenses, £3004 17s. 4d.; and for charges for professional services, £4134 19s. 7d.; total, £7139 16s. 11d. The number of suits, &c., in respect of which emoluments have arisen, was 180.

A private letter in the *Nova Scotian* states that the *Viceroy* steam-vessel will be got off, owing to the exertions of her crew, aided by the crews of her Majesty's steamer *Columbia*, and the *Plumper*, sloop, Commander M. Nolluth, sent by the admiral to assist in floating her. The *Viceroy* is bilged under the engine-room, a large hole being knocked in her bottom. About 600 casks have been procured, and have been applied for the purpose of floating her.

The amount raised by railway companies in this country at the end of 1848 by shares and loans amounted to £33,234,817, and the aggregate expenditure was £200,173,058, of which £43,664,480 was raised by loans bearing an average rate of interest of 4½ per cent., being, therefore, an annual charge upon the permanently invested property of £2,020,334. The amount raised in 1849 is believed to be considerably less than in 1848, and probably not far exceeding £20,000,000. Therefore the total amount expended upon railways at the end of 1849 did not exceed say £220,000,000.

At the end of 1849 the 5996 miles of railway in operation in this country represented a capital of about £197,500,000, showing for works, stations, plant, &c., an expenditure of about £33,000 per mile in the construction of the line and the provision of the necessary plant and material for working.

The Emperor Nicholas has issued an ukase ordering seven men in each 1000 of the population of the western provinces of Russia, and ten in each 1000 in some other provinces, to be raised for the army. The population of these districts is computed at 31 millions, whereby an addition of about 180,000 men will be made to the already formidable military force of Russia.

On Saturday last the *La Clarata*, from New Providence, arrived at St. Katherine's Docks, with no less than 30,000 pine-apples and 600 Queen conch shells, which are used in the making of beautiful cameos. The remainder of the cargo consisted of rich dye woods.

Accounts from Tabreez, in Persia, to the 30th of June, announce the removal thither, on that morning, from his place of captivity, of the *soldatant* Prophet Bale, whose followers have become so numerous as to threaten the overthrow of the established religion. The government had condemned him to be publicly executed, by discharging him from a mortar, on the 1st July. He is represented as a very handsome young man, but decidedly *non compos mentis*.

On Monday week, as his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia was reviewing the cavalry in the vicinity of Potsdam, he unfortunately fell with his horse under him. The fall was extremely dangerous, but his Royal Highness, though slightly bruised externally, does not appear to have sustained any internal injury whatever, and is at this moment perfectly well.

By a decree of the 30th of April, the Government of Chili, in South America, have enacted that glass and earthenware retorts and pure lead were henceforth to be admitted duty free, and spirits of wine were to pay the same fixed duty as the articles in No. 10 and 11 of the tariff.

The desertion of seamen from their ships had for some time past (May last) been a growing evil in Valparaiso (Chili), and one likely to be attended with such serious consequences that numerous complaints had been made to the authorities as well by the naval commanders on the station as by the various consuls, and the shipmasters and consignees of merchant vessels. The Chilean Government had taken the matter in its serious consideration and seen the absolute necessity of resorting to extreme measures in order to strike at the root of the evil and prevent a recurrence of it.

We have news from Guatemala (Central America) to the 10th ult. Several petty chiefs had been assassinated by their own followers. The states of Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua are bent on the project of forming a federative union. Delegates have been appointed by the legislatures to represent the states in the general government.

Very important intelligence has been received from Mexico *via* New Orleans, to the effect that Mr. Letcher, United States Minister to Mexico, has concluded a treaty with the Mexican government for the construction of a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The treaty was made on the 24th of June. The Tehuantepec route from the United States to California will be nearly 2000 miles shorter than that *via* the Isthmus of Panama.

The Prairie Indians continue to commit atrocious murders among the overland emigrants to California, and especially hostile have they proved near Santa Fé.

The following is a total number of vessels which have sailed from the United States for California:—395 ships, 347 barques, 271 brigs, 212 schooners, 2 sloops, 30 steamers; total 1257.

The cholera continues its deadly ravages in the United States western district and especially at St. Louis and Cincinnati, there being from twenty to sixty victims a day in each city.

Eleven Americans, on their way to California across the plains, have been murdered by the Yumas Indians. At the crossing of the Colorado there is a gang of American and Mexican outlaws, who rob and murder travellers.

Mr. Nicholl has prepared and brought in a bill to enable justices of the peace to direct portions of fines and penalties in certain cases to be paid for the benefit of the superannuation fund of the police force established in any county.

The Pope, in recognition of the great theological attainments of Mr. Newman, late of Oxford University, has conferred on him the degree of Doctor in Divinity by diploma.

The banquet intended to be given at York to the Lord Mayor of London, is to take place on Friday, the 25th of October, this day having been named by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who has graciously signified his intention to take part in the entertainment.

The town council of Edinburgh have just voted the freedom of that city to Lord Gough, for his distinguished military services.

The commune of Gentilly (Paris), at the suggestion of the parish priest, has purchased the piece of ground on which stood the guardhouse in which General de Bréa and Captain Mangin were assassinated in the insurrection of June. It is intended to construct a church, and to have the altar of it on the very spot on which they fell.

M. Bocage, the director of the Odéon Theatre (Paris), has been dismissed from that post by the Minister of the Interior. Among the motives assigned by the Minister for his dismissal, is that of his having constantly made choice of pieces which indicated a fixed hostility to the authorities.

The first sack of flour, the produce of the present French harvest, was exhibited at the Halle, Paris, on Friday week, gaily adorned with bouquets of flowers.

On Monday forenoon, between eight and nine o'clock, as some men were employed on a scaffold raised for the erection of the New City Prison, Holloway, the pattock of the platform on which they were standing gave way. The whole of them, except a man of the name of Dennis Marchant, succeeded in preventing themselves from falling. Marchant was unable to lay hold of anything, when he was precipitated a depth of 120 feet. He alighted on his feet, the effect of which was that both legs were frightfully fractured. He was taken to the University College Hospital in a state of insensibility, where he was left without any hopes of recovery.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

K—Y, Paris.—The numbers of *La Revenche* reach us many days after they are due, and latterly at an expense of postage, which, if continued, will oblige us to decline them. They ought always to be prepaid in Paris, the postage is then a mere trifle.

AKOUS: SEPTIUS.—We have examined the stratagem to which you directed our attention in the *Chess-Players' Chronicle* of this month, and find that either the authors, Messrs Angus and R. Gibson, or the printers, have unwittingly placed a Black Pawn at K R 6th, whereas it ought to stand at K R 5th. With that slight emendation, the Problem appears to us correct, and highly ingenious.

REXNUT.—"In a game of Chess by Correspondence my opponent sends me as his move, 'Castles.' Now, as he can logically do so on either side, have I a right to compel him to Castle on which side I please?" The point is a novel one, and not being provided for by any rule in the ordinary code of laws, we should say you had no "right" in the case.

STUDIOSUS, P. V.—We have recently been favoured with several games played by Mr S, since his illness, and shall take an early opportunity of presenting them.

HEXRICUS.—Black would play, perhaps, 1. R to K Kt 4th.

C. M. J., R. E., GAZOORY, H. K., and Q. P., under consideration.

DIOPRY.—We believe you are mistaken. The principal, if not the only Chess Club in London at the period named (1746-48) was held at Old Slaughter's coffee-house, in St. Martin's-lane.

P. I. and R. S.—Certainly not. When a player's King is checked, he must do one of three things, remove his King out of check, capture the checking piece, or interpose a man between his King and that piece.

EXONIENSIS.—You may obtain black diagrams of Hastings, the publisher, in Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

A. W. Wuzersalad, India.—Your solution of the Stuttgart Problem, No. 321, is defective, as also is that of No. 323.

J. B. T.—"A engages to beat B nineteen games out of twenty. A wins eighteen, and one is a stale-mate. Who wins?" The stale-mate making a drawn game, the parties must play on until one or the other wins a game to decide the match.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 340, by G. R. O., ADOLPHUS, AN ENGLISH RESIDENT, DUNKERQUE; W. H. T., J. C. B., F. R. S., MARCUS, PAOLO, PRIMROSE, DOCTOR, PETIL, D. C. L., are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 341, by J. B. Worcester; Rev. R. T., M. P., M. D., S. P. Q. R., D. D., ETON-BOY, EXONIENSIS, AGNES, F. G. R., BELLARY, CAPE TOWN, ST. EDMUND'S, ANNIE, W. B. T., DERBYON, J. A. W., JUVENUS, SUBSCRIBER, are correct. All others are wrong.

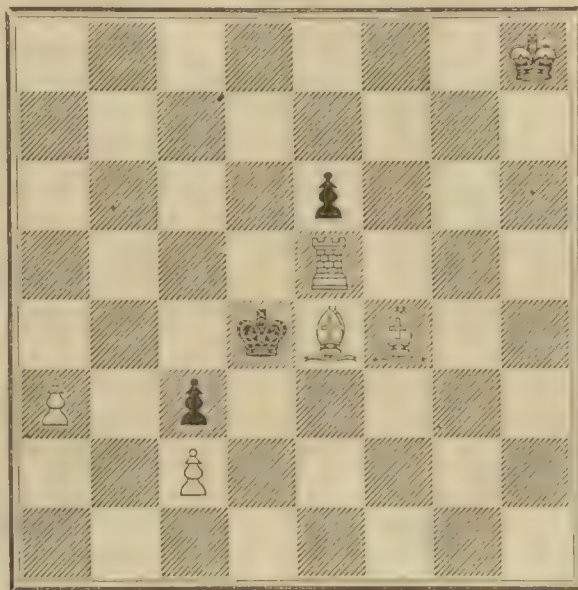
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 341.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. Kt to Q B 4th (ch) | K to Q 5th | 3. P to K 4th | Anything |
| 2. B to K Kt sq | B takes B (best) | 4. Kt to K 2d—Mate. | |

PROBLEM No. 342.

By Mr. S. ANGAS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

SECOND MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (London). BLACK (Amsterdam).
12. Q takes P.
London to play.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Brilliant little game between Messrs. Bird and Smith.
(Evan's Gambit.)

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| WHITE. (Mr. H. E. Bird.) | BLACK. (Mr. C. F. Smith.) | WHITE. (Mr. H. E. Bird.) | BLACK. (Mr. C. F. Smith.) |
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 12. K R to K sq | K Kt to B 3rd |
| 2. K Kt to B 3d | Q Kt to B 3d | 13. B to Q Kt 5th (ch) | B to Q 2nd |
| 3. K B to Q B 4th | K B to Q B 4th | 14. Kt to K B 5th (b) | B takes B |
| 4. P to Q Kt 4th | B takes P | 15. R takes Kt (ch) | K to B sq |
| 5. P to Q B 3d | B to Q B 4th | 16. B takes Kt | P takes B |
| 6. Castles | P to Q 3d | 17. Q to K Kt 4th | R to K Kt sq |
| 7. P to Q 4th | P takes P | 18. R takes P (ch) (c) | K takes R |
| 8. P takes P | B to Q Kt 3d | 19. Kt to R 6th (ch) | K to K sq |
| 9. Q B to Kt 2d | K Kt to B 3d | 20. Q takes R (ch) | K to Q 2nd |
| 10. P to Q 5th | Q Kt to K 2d | 21. Q to K 6th—Mate | |
| 11. K Kt to Q 4th | Kt takes K P (a) | | |

- (a) He had better have Castled.
(b) From this point the attack is very lively and amusing.
(c) Clever and unexpected.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

Game just played at the new Chess Club, Ryde, Isle of Wight, between the President, Harry Wilson, and Major Brook; the former giving his Q Kt.
(Remove White's Q Kt from the board.)
King's Gambit.

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|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| WHITE. (H. Wilson.) | BLACK. (Major B.) | WHITE. (Mr. Wilson.) | BLACK. (Major B.) |
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 26. P to K R 3d | K R to K 3d |
| 2. P to K B 4th | P takes P | 27. P to Q K 4th | P to K Kt 3d |
| 3. K Kt to B 3d | K B to Q B 4th (a) | 28. Kt to K 7th (ch) (b) | K to B 2d (f) |
| 4. P to Q 4th | K B to Q Kt 3d | 29. Kt to Q 5th | K R takes P |
| 5. K B to Q B 4th | P to Q B 3d | 30. K R to K 2d | B to Q 5th |
| 6. Castles | P to Q 4th | 31. P to K Kt 4th | P to Q Kt 4th |
| 7. P takes P | P takes P | 32. K R to K 4th | R takes Kt |
| 8. K B to Q 3d | Q Kt to B 3d | 33. P takes R | R takes P |
| 9. P to Q B 3d | K Kt to B 3d (b) | 34. Q R to Q sq | Kt to Q B 3d |
| 10. Q B takes P | P to K R 3d | 35. P to Q R 4th | P takes P |
| 11. Q to her 2d (c) | Q B to K 3d | 36. P takes P | P to K B 4th |
| 12. Q R to K sq | Castles | 37. P takes P | P takes P |
| 13. Q B takes K R P (d) | Kt to K 5th | 38. R to K R 4th | K to Kt 3d |
| 14. K B takes Kt | P takes B | 39. Q R to Q 2d | K to Kt 4th |
| 15. Q R takes P | B to K B 4th (e) | 40. K R to K R 7th | P to K B 5th |
| 16. R to K B 4th (f) | Q to K B 3d | 41. Q R to K Kt 2nd | K to B 4th |
| 17. B to K Kt 5th | Q to K Kt 3d | | |
| 18. Kt to K R 4th (g) | Q takes B | 42. K R to K R 5th | K to his 3d (m) |
| 19. Kt takes B | B to Q B 2d (h) | | |
| 20. K R to K B 2d | Q takes Q | 43. Q R to K Kt 6th | K to B 2d |
| 21. K R takes Q | K R to K sq | | |
| 22. P to Q 5th | Kt to K 4th | 44. R takes R | K takes R |
| 23. P to Q 6th | B to Q Kt 3d (ch) | 45. R to Q 6th (ch) | K to B 4th |
| 24. K to R sq | Q R to Q sq | 46. R takes Kt | |
| 25. P to Q Kt 3d (i) | P to K B 3d | | |

- (a) This loses a time, but, where large odds are received, is not, perhaps, so disadvantageous as it looks.
(b) Better to have played the K B to Q B 2d, and try to maintain the Pawn gained.
(c) Intending mischief if Black venture to Castle.
(d) When giving large odds, these dashes must be tried, or the modern system of forcing exchanges exhausts you in the long run.
(e) Taking the B with K R P would have been hazardous, on account of Black's replying with Kt to K 4th next move.
(f) This enables White to bring his two Rooks into co-operation, but only at the expense of exchanges which cripple him a good deal.
(g) A distressing move for White.
(h) To prevent the adverse Kt being posted on Q B 5th, a move fraught with peril for White.
(i) Seeing the Pawn must fall, he aims at securing a good position for the Kt.
(m) Taking the Kt with his K R would have been injudicious.
(n) Better to his 5th.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 595.—Termination of a Game, by a "SHEFFIELD GRINDER."
White: K at Q Kt sq, Q at her 8th, R at Q R sq, B at K R 4th; Ps at K R 3d, K Kt 7th, Q B 3d, Q Kt 5th, and Q R 4th.
Black: K at Q B 4th, R at K Kt 3d, Kt at Q Kt 2d, P at K R 4th.
In this position, Black having to play, took the Q, whereupon White mated him in four moves.

No. 596.—By SALPICS.

White: K at Q Kt 7th, B at K Kt 6th, Kts at Q 2d and 4th, Ps at Q B 2d and Q Kt 3d.
Black: K at Q R 4th, Ps at Q 4th and Q B 4th.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

WORKING MEN'S MEMORIAL TO THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL.

A public meeting, in aid of this object, was held on Wednesday evening, at the Whittington Club (late Crown and Anchor), Strand, Mr. Hume, M.P., in the chair, supported by Messrs. Cobden, M.P.; Bright, M.P.; G. S. Brown, M.P.; Wyld, M.P.; George Thompson, M.P., &c.

The great majority of the meeting were entirely favourable to the object for which it was convened; but a considerable number of Chartists, costermongers, and others had taken their seats close to the platform in the position where they caused a great amount of annoyance and interruption throughout the proceedings.

The Chairman made some preliminary remarks, and said that the first intention of raising a testimonial to the late Sir Robert Peel had originated at the Belvidere Tavern, Pentonville, where, at a public meeting held, it was considered that Sir Robert Peel deserved a memorial from the working classes. It was, therefore, proposed that the subscriptions to be received should range from 1d up to 1s. He was informed that there were 167 committees now at work in different parts of the metropolis; a thousand circulars had been sent out, and a number of answers had been received from a large number of noblemen and gentlemen, a list of whom would be announced at no distant period. They had resolved to defray the expenses of printing, &c., it being determined that the one penny subscription should remain untouched. He hoped that each member of a family would deposit his penny.

Mr. Bright, M.P., moved the first resolution. The crowded state of the room showed that those who had first proposed this testimonial had not overrated the sympathy which existed amongst the people at the unfortunate event which had deprived this country of the services of Sir Robert Peel. It was proposed to raise a memorial to the memory of that departed statesman, and he trusted that it would be subscribed to by thousands—nay, millions, of his fellow-countrymen. (Cheers.) He (Mr. Bright) was, in principle, generally opposed to monuments, believing that there had been more raised to bad men than to good; and, with regard to the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel, he might ask with the poet—

Why need we monuments supply
To rescue what can never die?"

He asked that question, because he felt that every man's household must contain a memorial of the advantages of the policy of the late right hon. baronet. (Cheers, and cries of "No, no.") The policy which Sir Robert Peel had pursued from 1842 to 1846, in ameliorating the fiscal and commercial regulations of the country, had been of essential service in raising the condition of the working classes. (Cheers, and cries of "No, no.") If they looked to Parliamentary returns, they would see that grim poverty had been driven back in its course, and shorn of its terrors. (Uproar, cries of "No, no," and "Turn him out.") He maintained that the man must be ignorant, or prejudiced indeed, who could deny that pauperism had been much diminished within the last three or four years. (Cheers.) That was owing, in a great measure, to the policy of the late Sir Robert Peel, rendering it easy for every working man to obtain a sufficiency of food. (Loud cries of "No, no, no," "Hear, hear, hear," "It won't do, Bright," and uproar.) There was another important fact to be deduced from Parliamentary and other returns—namely, that there had been a great diminution in crime. (Cries of "No, no," "Yes, yes," and "We hope there has been.") That, too, was owing to the policy of the late Sir Robert Peel, which rendered food cheap. (Cries of "No, no," and "What's the use of cheap food without money?") From the year 1843 to 1846 he had been in Parliament, and watched the alterations which had taken place in the opinions of Sir Robert Peel, by his changes in the fiscal regulations of the country, until he finally threw to the winds his former opinions, and gave to the country a free supply of food, which he felt convinced no Minister ever dared again to attempt to take from them. (Loud cheers.) The hon. gentleman concluded by moving—

That this meeting recognises with gratitude the benefits which, at a great sacrifice of himself, were conferred on the country by Sir Robert Peel; that it has seen with satisfaction the spontaneous disposition among the working classes to raise a fund for the erection of a durable memorial to his public and private virtues; and that it pledges itself to give all the aid in its power to carry that object into effect.

Mr. Yates seconded the motion amidst signs of growing discontent and commotion, which Mr. Southern endeavoured in vain to appease.

As Mr. Hume was about to put the resolution, several persons from the body of the hall claimed to be heard in support of amendments. One of these was a little man, who gesticulated with vehemence, and wanted to know what Sir Robert Peel had ever done for him that he should contribute to a monument in commemoration of him. Sir Joshua Walsley and others in vain attempted to quell the tumult which arose at this point, and which must have lasted for nearly an hour. At last a costermonger succeeded in getting a hearing, and he availed himself of the opportunity to recommend that the Sir Robert Peel fund should be devoted to educational purposes. He was followed by another young man, and managed to produce such an impression, that, with the unanimous consent of the meeting, a rider was attached to the original motion, recognising the propriety of having education for the poor considered when the question of how the fund should be appropriated came on for discussion.

Mr. Cobden, in brief terms and amidst considerable interruption, pressed upon the meeting the importance, as the working classes were now in a manner pledged to the erection of a monument to Sir Robert Peel, that that idea should be successfully and creditably carried out. He accordingly proposed for their adoption the following resolution, the propositions contained in which and their bearings he explained:—

That this meeting recommends that preparations be made for a simultaneous collection throughout the kingdom on the 31st of August, and that all contributions be paid into the Bank in the names of the trustees, and the accounts closed in the month of September next.

Mr. W. Brown, M.P., seconded the motion; after which Mr. Brontë O'Brien, of Chartist notoriety, rose, and passing in review the incidents of Sir Robert Peel's political life, "his denial of their social and political rights to the people," and more particularly the establishment of the new police, concluded by moving, as a rider to the resolution before the meeting, that the fund proposed to be collected should be dedicated to the crasure from the statute-book of all the principal measures carried by Sir Robert Peel within the last 40 years.

On a show of hands this amendment was lost, and the resolution moved by Mr. Cobden carried.

Mr. G. Thompson, M.P., then addressed the meeting, the proceedings of which terminated at a very late hour by the appointment of a central committee, to take upon itself the responsible management of the preparations connected with the proposed memorial.

In the country, active steps are being taken in several localities to do honour to the late lamented statesman. From Liverpool we learn that, during the early portion of the week, it was determined to originate a subscription there for the erection of a statue to the memory of the deceased Baronet either in St. George's Hall or in some other public building in Liverpool; and on Thursday subscription-lists were opened in the Exchange-rooms, with a result of a very gratifying character. Numerous signatures were at once appended, by men of all political distinctions, and in the course of two days upwards of 140 subscribers were enrolled, whose contributions amounted to nearly £650. At Manchester, the total amount of subscriptions announced amounted to £4732. In Oldham, the amount subscribed towards this testimonial, at two meetings, was £328. Districts have been formed, and gentlemen appointed to canvass them. The nature of the testimonial must, of course, be regulated by the amount subscribed, and will be decided by a majority of the subscribers. Baths, parks, or dispensary have been named, all of which are required in the town. Subscriptions are also being made for the erection of a monument to the late Sir Robert Peel on Stinchcombe Hill, in Gloucestershire, from the summit of which several counties can be overlooked.

The committee appointed last week at the meeting convened to consider the propriety of erecting in Brighton a testimonial to the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel, have determined on the formation of a Public Library and Museum. The Marquis of Bristol gives ten guineas to the fund.

THE FREEHOLD LAND MOVEMENT.—It is not much more than two years since the first freehold land society was established upon the present improved and equitable plan. Now there are nearly fifty in full force in various parts of the country, having no less than 14,281 members. They have issued 20,475 shares, 31 estates have been purchased and allotted, the number of allotments being 3193, and the votes created 3199, whilst the price of the shares has varied, in the different societies, from £9 10s. to £40. The number of votes actually created is as yet but a drop in the ocean towards the political emancipation of the masses by the aid of their own industry; but before five years have passed away, the above number will be augmented to not much less than 50,000! a power of no insignificant nature, and which may be wielded with immense weight either for good or for evil.—*The*

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT EDINBURGH.



SIR DAVID BREWSTER, THE PRESIDENT, DELIVERING THE OPENING ADDRESS

erred to the truly illustrious Arago, and announced to the assembly a calamity all Europe must regret—"the loss of that sight which has detected so many brilliant phenomena, and penetrated so deeply into the mysteries of the material world. He is now completing, with the aid of other eyes than his own, those splendid researches which immortalize his own name, and add to the scientific glory of his country." After calling attention to the pleasing fact, that the present Government has granted £1000 per year to the Royal Society for promoting scientific objects, and hoping that increased activity would be given to the Observatory of the British Association at Kew, Sir David Brewster spoke as follows on the Patent Laws. The remarks are so much to the purpose at the present time, that we give them as nearly as possible in his own words:—

"The protection which is given by statute to every other property in literature and the fine arts, is not accorded to property in scientific inventions and discoveries. A man of genius completes an invention, and after incurring great expense, and spending years of anxiety and labour, he is ready to give the benefit of it to the public. Perhaps it is an invention to save life—the life-boat; to shorten space and lengthen time—the railway; to guide the commerce of the world through the trackless ocean—the mariner's compass; to extend the industry, increase the power, and fill the coffers of the State—the steam-engine; to civilise our species, to raise it from the depths of ignorance and crime to knowledge and to virtue—the printing-press. But, whatever it may be, a grateful country has granted to the inventor the sole benefit of its use for 14 years. But, what the statute thus freely gives, law and custom as freely take away, or render void. Fees, varying from £200 to £500, are demanded from the inventor; and the gift thus so highly estimated by the giver, bears the Great Seal of England. The inventor must describe his invention with legal precision. If he errs in the slightest point—if his description is not sufficiently intelligible—if the smallest portion of his invention has been used before—or if he has incautiously allowed his secret to be made known to two or even to one individual, he will lose in a court of law his money and his privilege. Should his patent escape unscathed from the fiery ordeal, it often happens that the patentee has not been remunerated during the fourteen years of his term. In this case, the State is willing to extend his right for five or seven years more; but he can obtain this extension only by the expensive and uncertain process of an Act of Parliament—a boon which is seldom asked, and which, through rival influence, has often been withheld."

The conclusion of the learned President's address is too forcible to be omitted:—

"It is a great problem yet to be solved to determine what will be the state of society when man's physical powers are highly exalted, and his physical condition highly ameliorated, without any corresponding change in his moral habits and position. There is much reason to fear that every great advance in material civilisation requires some moral and compensatory antagonism; but, however this may be, the very indeterminate character of the problem is a warning to the rulers of nations to prepare for the contingency by a system of national instruction, which shall either reconcile or disregard those hostile influences under which the people are now perishing for lack of knowledge."

On Thursday morning the business of the sections fairly commenced, severally under the direction of the annexed list of officers:—

On Thursday morning, the report of Mr. Ronalds on the state of the Association Observatory, at Kew, occupied the earliest attention of the Physical Section. Mr. Phillips explained that this was an institution strictly for experimental observations, not for astronomical, nor even meteorological, but a place where new methods of inquiry could be tried, and new trains of investigation laid open.

Dr. Scoresby, in a paper on Atlantic Waves, stated that he had ascertained the height of ten waves to be more than 26 feet above the trough of the sea. The height of the highest crest was 45 feet from the trough, and the length of the wave 600 feet.

In the Chemical Section, Dr. George Wilson opened with an interesting account of Dr. Black. These, Dr. Wilson stated, he had obtained from Mrs. Elizabeth Hunter, a servant in Dr. Black's family during the last five years of his life. Among other particulars, it was stated that the eminent chemist had been in the habit of wearing tin shoes above his leather ones, and that he used occasionally to be seen in the middle walk of the meadows, followed by a troop of boys, attracted by the novelty of this article of dress. It appears also that he had thermometers hung in his sitting-room, which he invariably examined on first entering the room. The servants, however, ultimately discovered that the "mercury-glasses," as they called them, told tales against them when they neglected or overheated the apart-

ments, and were in the practice, when the thermometers stood too high, to hold them in the cool breeze at the window, and when too low, in front of the fire, a little before Dr. Black entered.

Professor Volcker read a paper on "the percentage of nitrogen as an index to the nutritive value of food," which was highly important as showing the objections which apply to the present method of determining the nutritive value of food by chemical analysis. The nature of the paper, however, does not admit of abstract.

Mr. J. P. Gassiot, F.R.S., the well-known electrician, read a paper "On a peculiar form produced in a diamond under the influence of the voltaic arc." He

exhibited to the section a diamond which had been exposed to the intense heat produced by the voltaic battery when arranged as in the device for the electric light. The diamond had been fused, but, instead of changing into coke, as in such circumstances diamonds generally do, it had become a glassy mass, and seemed to consist of a multitude of small crystals adhering to each other. The diamond was examined with much interest and curiosity.

Mr. H. C. Sorby, F.G.S., read a paper "On the trimorphism of carbon," the object of which was to establish the fact that coke was in reality crystallised in structure when very hard, and in the very same form as the diamond, from which it differs in so many respects. Mr. Sorby stated that he had also obtained anthracite or blind-coal in the form of crystals. His paper excited a good deal of discussion.

In the other Sections, a considerable number of very valuable papers were read; and each of the four working days of the Association were marked by the large amount of matter which was brought before each Section.

The Physical Section, and particularly the Geological Section, was constantly crowded. The Section for Chemistry was more than usually dry and uninteresting; and the Chemists frequently read their papers to half a dozen people. The Mechanical Section, under the presidency of Dr. Robinson, stood forth with unusual attractions and interest, and many very valuable communications were made. The Natural History Section was crowded with papers, as was also its sub-Section of Ethnology.

The Physiological sub-section of the Natural History division also had many valuable communications made to it. It is, however, much to be regretted, that, in an association essentially in all its features popular, any papers should be admitted that should offend the delicacy of any of its members. The secretary at the evening meeting boasted of the number of lady members; and yet, in the daily lists of papers read, were some of the very titles of which justly raised the strongest marks of reprobation. The subjects themselves should never have been heard of beyond the precincts of a medical class, and the obtrusion of them before such a gathering as that of the British Association argues a most depraved taste, if it does not, indeed, indicate something worse.

Two evening lectures were given, one by Dr. Bennett, on the blood, and another by Dr. Mantell, on the *Dinornis*: this last lecture has been so often delivered in London and elsewhere, that we should have thought some more novel subject might have been selected.

The excursions to Tantallon Castle, the Bass Rock, and a geological ramble over Arthur's Seat were very delightful of their kind; but much inconvenience was found to arise from the loss of a day in the middle of the session.

On the whole, this, the second meeting at Edinburgh, may be regarded as a successful one; and certainly the people of Scotland have done all in their power to render it agreeable.

The general committee have decided that the next meeting shall be held at Ipswich, under the presidency of the Astronomer Royal; the time of meeting to be fixed by the London council, but to be either at the latter end of June or the beginning of July.

The Bass Rock is visited in summer by numerous pleasure parties, in boats, either from North Berwick or at Canty Bay, near Tantallon Castle. The Bass Island, or rather Rock, rises two miles north of Tantallon, 400 feet sheer out of the sea. It is about a mile in circumference, and is conical on the one side, presenting on the other an abrupt and overhanging precipice. It is remarkable for its immense numbers of sea-fowl, chiefly Solan geese. Upon the top of the rock gushes out a spring of clear water, and there is verdure enough to support a few sheep. The Bass was long the stronghold of the Lander family, one of whom distinguished himself as a compatriot of Wallace. The Castle, situated on the south side of the island, is in ruins. In 1671 it was sold by the Lander family, for £4000, to Charles II., by whom it was converted into a Royal fortress and state prison. Many of the most eminent of the Covenanters were confined here. It was the last stronghold in Great Britain that held out for James VII., but, after a resistance of several months, the garrison were compelled to surrender, by the failure of their supplies of provisions. The Bass is now the property of Sir Hew Hamilton Dalrymple, Bart. The last edition of "Black's Picturesque Tourist of Scotland," an excellent book of its class, has supplied the above data.

SIR DAVID BREWSTER.

With this distinguished savant originated the establishment of the Association whose anniversary we have just reported; for it was Sir David Brewster, who, in 1831, at York, proposed the preliminary meeting which led to the formation of the Society.



THE BASS ROCK.



SIR DAVID BREWSTER, K.G., PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Sir David Brewster is a native of Jedburgh, in Roxburghshire; where he was born Dec. 11, 1781. He was educated for the Church of Scotland, of which he became a licentiate; and in 1800 he received the honorary degree of M.A. from the University of Edinburgh. While studying here, Mr. Brewster enjoyed the friendship of Robison, who then filled the Chair of Natural Philosophy; Playfair, of Mathematics; and Dugald Stewart that of Moral Philosophy.

In 1808, Mr. Brewster undertook the editorship of the "Edinburgh Encyclopedia," which was only finished in 1830. In 1807, he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Aberdeen; and in 1808, was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Between 1801 and 1812, Dr. Brewster devoted his attention greatly to the study of Optics; and the results were published in a "Treatise on New Philosophical Instruments," in 1813.

In 1815, Dr. Brewster received the Copley Medal of the Royal Society for one of his discoveries in optical science; and soon after was admitted a Fellow of that body. In 1816, the Institute of France adjudged to him half of the physical prize of 3000 francs, awarded for two of the most important discoveries made in Europe, in any branch of science, during the two preceding years; and in 1819, Dr. Brewster received from the Royal Society the Rumford gold and silver medals, for his discoveries on the Polarisation of Light.

In 1816, Dr. Brewster invented the Kaleidoscope, the patent-right of which was evaded, so that the inventor gained little beyond fame, though the large sale of the instrument must have produced considerable profit.

In 1819, Dr. Brewster, in conjunction with Professor Jameson, established the "Edinburgh Philosophical Journal;" and subsequently, Dr. Brewster commenced the "Edinburgh Journal of Science," of which sixteen volumes appeared.

In 1825, the Institute of France elected Dr. Brewster a Corresponding Member; and he has received the same honour from the Royal Academies of Russia, Prussia, Sweden, and Denmark.

In 1831, Dr. Brewster received the Decoration of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order; and in the following year, the honour of Knighthood from King William the Fourth.

Sir David Brewster has edited and written various works, besides contributing largely to the "Edinburgh Review," the "Transactions of the British Association" and other scientific societies, and the "North British Review." Among his more popular works are a Treatise on the Kaleidoscope; an original Treatise on Optics for the "Cabinet Cyclopaedia;" and Letters on Natural Magic and a Life of Sir Isaac Newton for the "Family Library." The latter work has been translated into German. Sir David Brewster is likewise one of the editors of the "London and Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine."

The discoveries of Sir David Brewster range from the kaleidoscope to the law of the angle of polarisation, the physical laws of metallic reflection, and the optical properties of crystals; and our philosopher is the author of an immense number of facts and practical applications in every branch of optics.

The accompanying Portrait is engraved from a beautifully executed Talbotype by Messrs. Henneman and Malone, of Regent-street.

TERCENTENARY COMMEMORATION OF KING EDWARD'S SCHOOL, BURY.

This very interesting festival, in commemoration of King Edward's School founded at Bury St. Edmund's in 1550, was held on Friday week, and was most numerously attended. The proceedings of the day commenced by the assembling of the pupils of the School at the Guildhall, amid many distinguished visitors, among whom were the Bishop of London and the two Judges of Assize, Barons Alderson and Rolfe, formerly members of the School. From the Guildhall the parties assembled proceeded to St. James's Church, where the service was preached by the right rev. prelate. Dr. Donaldson, the Master of the School, delivered an address at the School-Hall, of great historical interest as regards this Royal foundation; and in the afternoon a *déjeuner* took place at the Assembly-rooms, W. B. Donne, Esq., in the chair, which was attended by about 240 persons. The addresses delivered by the right rev. prelate and the two learned Barons previously named excited great interest, and were followed by acclamations of applause. Previously to the termination of the proceedings, the chairman announced that the Bishop of London had communicated his intention of founding an annual medal of the value of five guineas for the best Latin essay, on a subject to be selected by himself and the Head Master, Dr. Donaldson.

The School-house is a neat modern building, with the bust of King Edward VI. placed over the door, with an appropriate inscription.

"The fame of Bury St. Edmund's (it is remarked in the *Bury and Norwich Post*) was not more inseparably connected with the Royal shrine and Royal endowments of its Abbey in Roman Catholic times, than it has been, since the Reformation, with its Royally-founded Grammar School. The one arose out of the ruins of the other—a phoenix from its ashes—a light out of



KING EDWARD'S SCHOOL, BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

darkness. It was a good thought, therefore, that the year which completed the third century of its existence should not be suffered to pass unmarked by some appropriate celebration—some recognition of the debt which the scholars and the inhabitants of the town alike owed to the institution of the Protestant King."

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

GLASTONBURY ABBEY. (From a Correspondent.)

THE celebrated antiquary, Browne Willis, informs us that this place is famous in our old histories as being the site of the first Christian church in England, and

it is reported to have been founded thirty-one years after the death of Christ, by Joseph of Arimathea. According to the monkish legends, it was originally a wicker building, thatched with reeds; and it was always reported to be the most ancient church, not only in England, but also in the whole world. Thus, Henry II., in a grant of his, designates it as "Totius Angliæ et orbis Christiani antiquissima." Afterwards, it became tenanted by a colony or congregation of Benedictine monks, conducted thither, A.D. 435, by a disciple of St. Patrick.

On referring to Wilkins's "Concilia," we find that Ina, King of the West Saxons, in a special charter granted to Glastonbury Abbey, A.D. 725, exempts it from all episcopal jurisdiction, as well as "from all regal exactions and services, such as military expeditions and the building of bridges and castles; and also from the direction and interference of all Archbishops and Bishops." Large grants of land accompanied these extraordinary privileges. The Bishop of Wells was to go once a year with his clergy to his mother church at Glastonbury, and sing the Litany there; and the Abbot might permit any Bishop, who celebrated the canonical Easter, to officiate and administer the sacraments in the churches within his (the Abbot's) jurisdiction. King Ina, moreover, strictly forbids his subjects of every degree from entering the precincts of the Abbey for the purpose of "pleading, searching, plundering (*rapendi*), commanding, or interdicting;" and it is further ordered, that "whatever causes shall arise concerning murder, sacrilege, witchcraft, robbery, &c. &c.; concerning ecclesiastical discipline, the ordination of clerks, or synodal conventions, let them, without prejudice to any man, be defined by the judgement of the Abbots and Monks: and whosoever shall presume to violate this grant, let him know that, being eternally damned, he will perish in the ineffable torment of devouring flames."

We learn from Leland that this Church contained the monuments of King Arthur and Guenevra his Queen, King Edmund the Elder, Edward de la Zouch, and others; and it is reported, also, in the "Monasticon," to have been the burial place of several other kings and great personages, as King Edgar, Edmund Ironside, Coel King of Great Britain, the father of Helen, mother to Constantine the Great; also of saints and holy men not a few, as St. Joseph of Arimathea, St. Patrick, with two of his disciples; St. Idractus, with his seven companions, martyrs; St. David, St. Dunstan, Gildas, the British historian, and



A. J. E. COCKBURN, ESQ., LL.B. M.P. FOR SOUTHAMPTON;
SOLICITOR-GENERAL FOR ENGLAND.

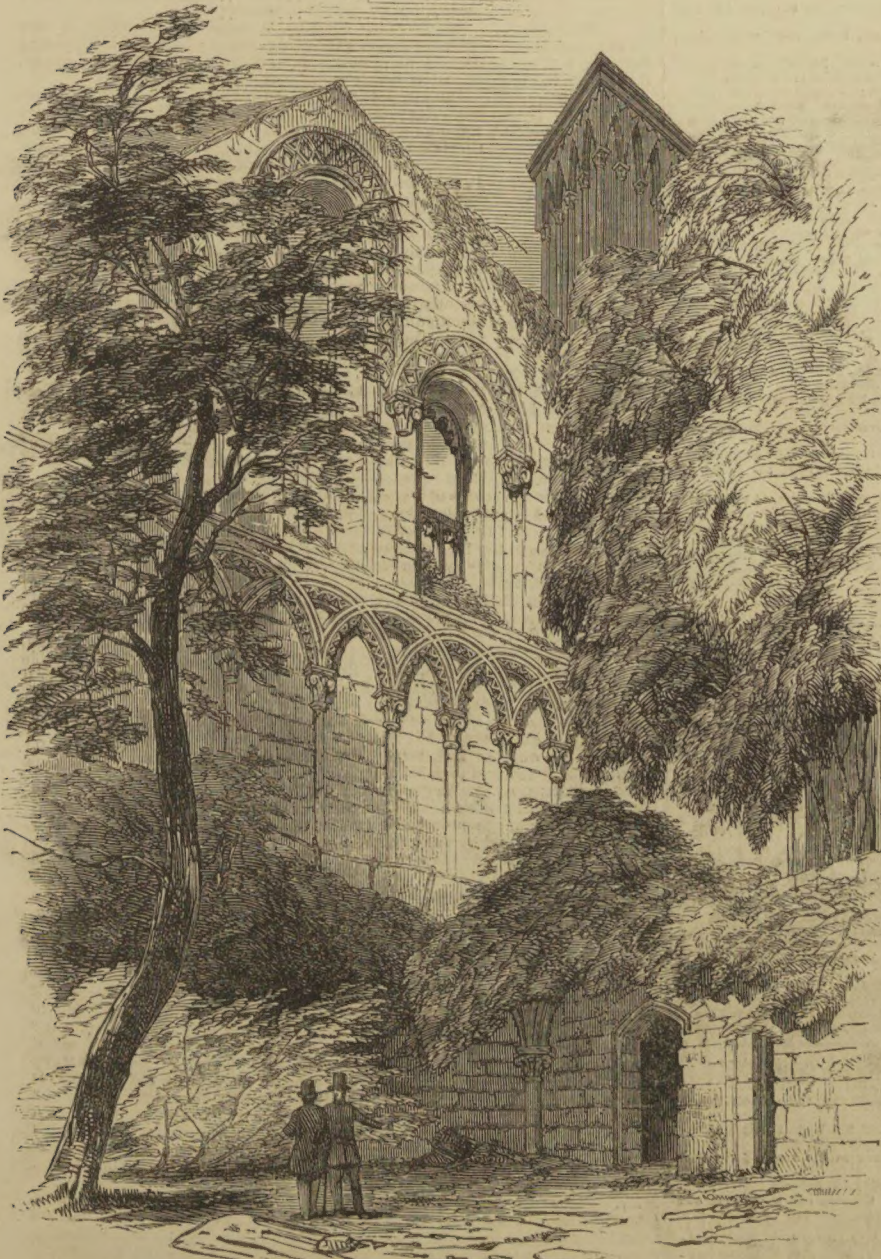
several of the early Bishops whose names, if they could be recovered, it would be tedious to record; for, as this surpassed in revenues all the abbeys in England except Westminster, and exceeded in size all the cathedrals except Old St. Paul's, so we may reasonably conclude that it was adorned with as many, if not more monuments than any other sacred edifice, and that the number of eminent persons interred here is so great that it cannot be reported.

Richard Whyting was the last Abbot of Glastonbury. Upon the dissolution of the monastic establishments in 1540, this venerable person, in consequence of his refusing to surrender his Abbey into the hands of the King's visitors, was condemned for high treason at Wells, drawn from that city to Glastonbury on a hurdle, and, despite his white hairs, hanged with two of his monks on the Torr Hill. From that date the noble Monastery fell to decay, nothing being now left but vast ruins discovering its former grandeur. Of the great Church of the Abbey, there remains yet standing one side wall of the west nave, one arch of the north, and about three arches of the south cross, or *transeptum*, and two great pillars of the arch that supports the east side of the great square tower, in the middle of the fabric. Both the walls and the side aisles by the choir remain, each containing eight windows; and the wall at the east end, for above three feet high, is yet seen above the rubbish. A little westward from the great Church stands the chapel of St. Joseph of Arimathea, which has somewhat better escaped. The fabric being still entire which separated the chapel from the spacious portico that led to it, which are broken down, as well as the pavement, quite into the vaults beneath. It is an oblong, curiously wrought, and painted after the Gothic style. At each angle was a tower, terminating in a lofty pyramid of stone, having a staircase within. One of them is fallen down as far as the roof of the chapel. A little to the north-west of the chapel they shewed me the holy thorn, which, they say, always blossoms on Christmas-eve. What we find left of the monastery is a fair edifice of stone, thought to be the Abbot's house, on the south side of the Church. In it are several rooms entire, and particularly a large parlour, with several ancient coats of arms depicted on the panels of the wainscot, but now defaced.

Leaving the house at some distance, we see, amidst a vast heap of ruins, the great kitchen of the monastery standing undismantled. It is a large regular octagon, covered with a dome of stone, in the centre of which is an aperture for the smoke. In four of the sides are windows; in the other four are fire-hearths, the magnitude of which sufficiently testifies the convent's hospitality. Not far from hence, as I guess from the ruins, stood the refectory, dormitory, and the guest-hall. The whole site is encompassed by a very high and strong stone-wall, in which is a spacious gate leading from the monastery to the Church.

We have engraved two views of these celebrated monastic ruins. First is the interior of St. Joseph's Chapel, from the crypts, excavated in the spring of 1825, when was discovered a well underneath a freestone Norman arch on the south side of the chapel. The well was supplied from a mineral spring at the foot of the Torr; hence, probably, the prevailing tradition of a subterranean passage from the Torr to the Abbey.

St. Joseph's Chapel was finished both within and without, in its forms and ornaments, with the best skill, the nicest art, and the most correct taste; and presented to the eye, probably, the choicest and most perfect specimen in the kingdom of an Anglo-Norman ecclesiastical edifice. On the north and south were two grand portals; high in the western wall was an elegant tripartite window with a semicircular head, and, at the opposite end, another window, probably of the same size and pattern. On the north and south sides four uniform, but larger, windows rose gracefully and lofty, till



GLASTONBURY ABBEY.—INTERIOR OF ST. JOSEPH'S CHAPEL, FROM THE CRYPT.



GLASTONBURY ABBEY.—NORTH DOOR OF ST. JOSEPH'S CHAPEL.

their semicircular summits almost touched the vaulting, their slender weather mouldings assuming the pointed form, and exhibiting at their termination a series of corbel heads, representing the different stages of the age of man. But it was beneath these windows, and on the inside, that the architect lavished his chief labour. Here he covered the whole surface with small semicircular arches, interlacing each other; and here, after having ornamented his arches, above and below, with uniform fillets, or mouldings, of the richest and lightest zigzag pattern, he supported the lower ones on polished pillars of blue lias, each having its central band moulding, and surmounted them with finely chiselled capitals, equally diversified and graceful.

Next is the North Portal of St. Joseph's Chapel, than which nothing in free-stone masonry can be more highly sculptured. This building is attributed to the abbey of Hirslewinus, between the years 1102 and 1120. It consists of semicircular arches (four in number), receding gently in succession into the body of the wall, and diminishing in size as they recede, each resting on pillars, and their *fascie* thickly covered with a profusion of sculptured representations.

We perceive the whole of this very interesting property is to be disposed of by auction on the 14th inst.; whoever may become its possessor, we trust will respect the venerable and romantic ruins.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

ALEXANDER JAMES EDMUND COCKBURN, LL.B., M.P. FOR SOUTH-AMPTON, SOLICITOR-GENERAL FOR ENGLAND.

The subject of our memoir (son of Alexander Cockburn, formerly in her Majesty's diplomatic service, and nephew of Sir James Cockburn, Bart., one of the Income-tax Commissioners, who was Under Secretary of State in 1806, and afterwards Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Curaçoa and the Bermudas, and of Rear-Admiral the Right Hon. Sir George Cockburn, G.C.B., who, in 1815, was commander-in-chief at the Cape, and conveyed Napoleon to St. Helena, was sworn in a Privy Councillor in 1827, and from 1841 to 1846 was Lord of the Admiralty) was born at London, in 1809; in 1829, took his degree of LL.B. at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, of which he is a fellow; and in the February of the same year was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, and went the Western Circuit. He soon obtained a large practice at the common law bar, and before election and other parliamentary committees; in 1841 was made Queen's Counsel, and became a bencher of his inn; and in 1844-45-46, was engaged in most of the leading railway cases.

At the general election in 1847 he was invited to become a candidate for the representation of Southampton, and was returned along with Mr. Wilcox without opposition.

In the adjourned debate upon Mr. Stafford's amendment to the second reading of the Jewish Disabilities Bill, Feb. 11, 1848, the hon. member made his first speech in the House.

The next important speech of the hon. member was in the debate of May 3, 1849, on the second reading of the Bill to permit Marriages with the Sister of a deceased Wife. He contended that in the whole range of Scripture there was no prohibition of such marriages.

In the debate on the second reading of the County Courts Extension Bill, on the 10th of April, in the present session, Mr. Cockburn supported the second reading. The opinion out of doors was unanimous as to the excellent working of these courts; there was no want of caution in seeking to enlarge their jurisdiction. It was much the same thing to deal with £200 as with £50. The period of legal reform had been too long delayed, to the infinite suffering and distress of the people, and, it might be added, to the no small disgrace of the Legislature. It was a delusion to say we had a simple and well ascertained law; it was a serious expense to subscribe for the reports of the ordinary sittings of the courts. Court differed from court, Judge from Judge. It took the life of a man to make himself thoroughly conversant with the law of England. To the subject the law was a sealed book—he could not stir a step in the ordinary concerns of life without the assistance of a lawyer: this was not a state of things for eulogy of the law, by the opponents of this measure, which he believed would be a valuable amelioration of the present much-to-be-deplored condition of the law. There is, therefore, good hope of amendment of the law under the administration of the honourable member. He has the requisite knowledge, has expressed the will, and has himself shown the urgent importance of reform. But, able upon their several topics as these speeches undoubtedly were, they scarcely led the House to expect such pointed force and eloquent power as the hon. member displayed in his speech, on the 28th June last, in support of Mr. Roebuck's motion of approval of the foreign policy of Lord Palmerston, and which won from the House profound attention for its facts and arguments, laughter for its searching satire of opponents, cheers for its assertion of sound principles of international law and foreign policy, and protection of the rights and liberties of British subjects abroad. He denounced the attack upon Lord Palmerston as of the meanest order—an attempt of the Protectionists to gain a footing by a coalition with the Peel party, and by which they were aiding a conspiracy of continental powers against progress and liberty. To this day the name of Cromwell was held in reverence, spite of all excesses, because throughout the world he had compelled the name of Englishman to be respected—a position Lord Palmerston had throughout his long tenure of office ably upheld. The claims upon the Greek Government were distinct and real. Mr. Finlay's land had been taken—Pacífico's house destroyed; before the Greek tribunals there was no remedy—no action lay against King Otho for the land—it was in this country alone that a subject could proceed against the Crown. A pauper mob had plundered Pacífico's house, and there was not in Greece, as here, a remedy against the locality. Practically there was no remedy, but that the strength of England should be put forth in the protection of her subjects—a remedy that of right belonged to them; and around the Government which afforded that remedy, and proclaimed protection to its subjects, at all times, and in all places, the people of England would rally triumphantly. So much for ourselves: as to other countries, Lord Palmerston had but interfered either where invited or where threatened peace would have made non-interference culpable; and, in all cases, he had offered aid to progress, urging upon Absolutism timely reform, and upon the People patience and moderation in the assertion of their rights. But over all those acts, now so condemned, the opposition until now had been silent; their sympathies were not with Italian liberty, inspired by their ages of history, nor with brave Hungarians, but with Radetzky, Haynau, Russia, and all Absolutism in its efforts to crush freedom.

This speech so completely established Mr. Cockburn's reputation, not merely as a speaker upon subjects of law and matters of detail, but as a debater whose general knowledge, readiness, and power must be of essential service to a Government, that on the retirement of Lord Cottenham, and the promotions of Wild to the woolsack, Jervis to the Chief Justiceship, and Romilly to be Attorney-General, Mr. Cockburn was at once offered the Solicitor-Generalship, which he accepted, and was then again returned without opposition for Southampton. He again spoke upon the subject of foreign policy at the Reform Club dinner to Lord Palmerston; and immediately on his return from the election at Southampton was taken by special retainer to Stafford as counsel for the plaintiff in the famous Bainbridge v. Bainbridge case. The verdict was for the client of the honourable member, whose statement was a strange and varied story of a perverted life, which the *Times* has characterised as scarcely inferior in romantic interest and incident to Godwin's "Caleb Williams."

The honourable member is unmarried. Our Portrait is from a photograph, by Kilburn.

IRELAND.

DUNGANNON ELECTION.—The election of a member for Dungannon took place on Saturday, when Lord Northland, who had resigned, and is now at Madeira on account of ill health, was re-elected without opposition, the electors, it appears, not being satisfied with either of the new candidates.

The Earl of Dunraven expired on Tuesday morning, at Adare Abbey, in the county of Limerick.

News of the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Flemming, R. C. Bishop of Newfoundland, has been received.

TENANT-RIGHT CONFERENCE.—The first meeting of the tenant-right conference, to which public attention has been so long directed, took place on Tuesday in the City Assembly Rooms. The attendance was numerous, including several Roman Catholic and Presbyterian clergymen; and there were few localities of any note in the country which might not be considered as represented there, if the term "representative" could be legally applied to the assembly. At the commencement of the proceedings a discussion took place upon the resolution recommended by the preparatory committee that the press should be excluded from their early meetings, and it was ultimately determined that they should consider themselves for the present as sitting in committee; that reporters would not be admitted until the public meeting which should close their proceedings; and that in the meantime the secretaries should prepare an abstract of the daily proceedings to appear in the newspapers.

MILITARY RIOT.—On Friday evening week a serious riot took place in Cork between some men of the 41st regiment, now in garrison there, and the constabulary. The affair commenced in a drunken row between the military themselves; but when the police were called in to interfere, the combatants took part together against the intruders, and a severe conflict ensued. The soldiers were first worsted, but, having obtained a reinforcement, they returned and attacked the police station, being also aided by some civilians. At one time four or five hundred persons were engaged in the fray, and stones were hurled in volleys by the mob of soldiers and civilians. At length an officer's guard arrived from the barracks to the aid of the police, and several of the soldiers were made prisoners. A young lad was killed, and several persons seriously wounded. Several of the persons engaged in the riot were committed for trial by the magistrates next day. One of the soldiers engaged in the fray has died of the injuries he received.

SINGULAR WEDDING.—On Sunday, a young couple, the man named McCullam, and the female Goggin, the former Protestant, the latter Roman Catholic, presented themselves before the Rev. Mr. Mahon, at St. Nicholas Church, Cork, to be joined together in holy matrimony. The bride was attended by two young women of the same persuasion as herself. Both the bride and bridegroom were deaf and dumb. It appeared, however, though unable to speak, they could read and write, and during the ceremony the usual questions put by the clergyman were correctly answered in writing. Such an unusual marriage attracted crowds of both sexes to the church, who appeared much amused by the marriage. The wedding entertainment was given in the evening—the majority of the guests, male and female, being actually mute.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Scarcely a fluctuation has marked the price of Consols during the week, which opened on Monday at 96½, and, after touching 97 on Wednesday, receded, in consequence of a sale on behalf of the Court of Chancery, to the previous quotation. Business has been unusually limited, many of the leading jobbers having taken advantage of the quiescence of political affairs to leave town. New Three-and-a-quarter per Cents quote a fractional advance, this description of Stock becoming a favourite investment, in consequence of its guarantee against reduction, after its transition to Three per Cents. Exchequer bills and India Bonds continue in good demand. At the close of business quotations were for Bank Stock, 21½; Reduced, 97½; Consols, 96½; New 3½ per Cent. Anns, 99½; Long Anns. to expire Jan. 1860, 8 5-16; Ditto 30 years, Jan. 5, 1860, 8; India Bonds, £1000, 90 pm.; Ditto under £1000, 90 pm.; Consols for Account, 96½; Exchequer Bills, £1000 June, 69 pm.; Ditto, £500 June, 69 pm.; Ditto, Small June, 69 pm.

The Spanish Government has given notice that after the first of next month the dividend warrants on the Deferred Bonds of November, 1835, and May, 1836, will be exchanged for *active stock*. It is further announced that a final settlement has been come to with Mr. Ardoin, who has handed over all the securities in his possession, amounting together to £4,627,612 Active, and £1,554,650 Passive Stock. This announcement sounds important, but it is, in fact, only changing one piece of paper for another. No dividends have been paid on the Active Stock since 1840, and all attempts to effect anything approaching a fair compromise have been systematically evaded.

The Foreign Market has been active during the past week, and although the fluctuations in prices have not been great, still considerable buoyancy has existed. Buenos Ayres continue to display an upward tendency, and Mexican has been in demand, the price having touched 30, but has slightly receded since. Russian Four-and-a-half per Cents are in favour, continuing firm at 96½, with a tendency upwards. Peruvian have not been quite so active as of late, but the price is firmly maintained. Danish Five per Cents show a disposition to rest, having been done at 103½. Ecuador, from its low price, is a favourite object of speculation, and has quoted 4. At the close of the week, the Market was rather heavy, at the following prices:—Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per Cent., Account, 58½; Ecuador Bonds, 3½; Grenada Bonds, 1½ per Cent., 18½; Ditto, Deferred, 4; Mexican, 5 per Cent., ex Jan. Coupons, 30; Portuguese 5 per Cents, 86½; Ditto, Converted, 1841, 33½; Spanish, 5 per Cent., 1840, 17½; Ditto, 1844, 12½; Ditto, 1849, 11½; Ditto, Passive, 3½; Ditto, 3 per Cent., 37½; Venezuela Bonds, 2½ per Cent., 35; Ditto, Deferred, 12½; Belgian, 4½ per Cent., 92½; Dutch, 2½ per Cent., 57½; Ditto, 4 per Cent., 89½.

The Share Market is flat. Eastern Counties are lower, in consequence of the opening of the Great Northern line, which has also tended to make North-Western stock flatter. Reigate, Guilford, and Reading shares quote a decline, and Midlands are lower. The closing prices are—Bristol and Exeter, 64½; Buckinghamshire, 17½; Chester and Holyhead, 9½; Eastern Counties, 63½; Ditto Northern and Eastern, Five per Cent., 59½; East Lancashire, 7½; Exeter, Yeovil, and Dorchester, 1½; Great Northern, 8½; Ditto, One-half A Deferred, 2½; Do. Five per Cent. Pref., 10½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 30½; Great North of England, 24½; Hull and Selby, Half Shares, 48½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 37½; London and Blackwall, 4½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 80½ x. d.; Ditto, New, Guaranteed 6 per Cent., 137 x. d.; London and North-Western, 111½; Ditto, New Quarters, 67½; London and South-Western, 60; Ditto, New, 50, 22; Ditto, New Preference, 7½; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 5½; Midland, 34; Ditto, 50 Shares, 9½; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per Cent., 120½; Norfolk, 21; North Staffordshire, 6½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 17½; Scottish Central, 11½; South-Eastern, 13½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 14½; Do. Newcastle Extension, 9½; Do., G.N.E. Preference, 4½; York and North Midland, 16½; Boulogne and Amiens, 7; Central of France (Orleans and Vierzon), 14½; Dutch Rhénish, 2½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 2½; Paris and Rouen, 24; Paris and Strasbourg, 8½ x. i.; Rouen and Havre, 9½; Tours and Nantes, 4.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—The arrivals of English wheat during the present week have been on a very limited scale, but of full average quality. For Essex parcels the demand has ruled steady, at full prices; but the value of most other descriptions has been with difficulty supported. In foreign wheat, the imports of which continue liberal, very little business is doing; but we have no actual fall in the quotations. A moderate inquiry has existed for all kinds of barley, at late rates; but the demand for malt has been wholly in retail. Oats have changed hands to some extent, but damp parcels have tended downward. Beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour have remained unaltered.

English—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s to 44s; ditto, white, 41s to 49s; Norfolk and Suffolk, 40s to 42s; ditto, ditto, 42s to 45s; rye, 21s to 23s; grinding barley, 19s to 21s; distilling ditto, 23s to 25s; malted ditto, 26s to 28s; Chester, 42s to 44s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, 40s to 44s; Kingston and Warr, 48s to 50s; Chesham, 42s to 44s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, 40s to 44s; 16s to 17s; potato ditto, 18s to 21s; Youghal and Cork, black, 14s to 15s; ditto, white, 14s to 16s; tick beans, new, 25s to 27s; ditto, old, 26s to 28s; grey peas, 25s to 26s; mangle, 21s to 26s; white, 23s to 24s; boilers, 25s to 27s per quarter. Town-made flour, 35s to 40s; Suffolk, 29s to 33s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 29s to 33s per 280lbs.—Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; ditto, white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 21s to 25s per barrel; Canada, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Canary seed has given way in value 4s to 6s per quarter, with a very dull inquiry. In all other seeds scarcely any business is doing.

Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 56s per quarter; Coriander, 20s to 21s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 10s to 12s; white ditto, 9s to 10s. Tares, 4s 6d to 5s 6d per cwt. English Rapeseed, new, £26 to £28 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £3 0s to £3 0s 6d; ditto, foreign, £5 0s to £7 10s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £4 5s to £5 0s per ton. Canary, 65s to 72s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; of household do 5d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 43s 7d; barley, 22s 4d; oats, 18s 1d; rye, 22s 2½; Domesday, 40s; peas, 27s 8d.

The 32s Weekly Average.—Wheat, 42s 1d; barley, 21s 1½d; oats, 17s 4d; rye, 22s 1½d; beans, 27s 3d; peas, 27s 6d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Tea.—At public sale, 4400 packages have been offered this week. 780 sold at full prices. The private market is firm, and common sound congou is held as high as 11d to 1s per lb.

Sugar.—Rather an extensive trade has been transacted in raw sugar since our last report. In some instances the quotations have been an upward tendency. Refined goods move off steadily, at from 49s 6d to 50s for brown lump, and 51s to 52s per cwt for good fair grocery.

Coffee.—About 2000 bags good ordinary native Ceylon have changed hands, at 41s to 41s 6d per cwt. In other kinds very little doing.

Rice.—Our market is heavy, but little refuse to sell except at full prices.

Provisions.—We have to report a steady inquiry for Irish bacon, at fully last week's quotations. Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, firsts, landed, 56s to 68s; Cork, 57½; Limerick, 62s to 64s per cwt. Foreign butter has improved in value 2s to 4s per cwt. Fine Friesland, 70s to 72s; inferior, 58s to 62s per cwt. English qualities are quite as dear as last week. Fine weekly Domesday, 72s to 75s per cwt; fresh, 9s to 10s per 12 lb. The bacon market is firm, at 1s per cwt. more money. Prime sizeable Waterbury, 48s to 50s; and heavy, 50s to 52s per cwt. Lard, 50s to 52s for bladdered; and 38s to 42s for firkins and kegs. There is more doing in cheese. Tallow.—For the time of year, a steady business is doing in this article, at full prices. P. Y. C. on the spot being quoted at 35s 6d to 36s 9d per cwt. Town tallow 35s 3d to 35s 6d per cwt.

Oil.—Seal oil is in good request, at very full prices; otherwise, the trade is heavy.

Coal.—Wylam, 13s 6d; Bewick and Co., 14s; Gosforth, 13s 9d; Hopton, 12s 3d; Hetton, 12s 9d; Lambton, 15s 6d per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £2 15s to £3 10s; new do, £2 5s to £3; old clover, £3 10s to £4 8s; new do, £3 to £3 17s; and straw, £1 1s to £1 8s per load.

Spirits.—We have more inquiry for brandy, at fully last week's quotations. The market for rum and British cognac spirits is very inactive.

Hops.—The plantation accounts being very favourable, the demand is heavy, and the duty has advanced to £200,000.

Wool.—A steady business is doing by private contract, and late rates are well supported.

Potatoes.—The supplies being unusually large, the trade is heavy, at from 55s to 90s per ton. From abroad the arrivals are small.

Smithfield.—The market trade has been in a very sluggish state this week, at a decline of 2d per 8 lbs. In the value of both lamb, veal, and pork, no change has taken place.

Beef, from 2s 6d to 3s 10d; mutton, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; lamb, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; veal, 2s 10d to 3s 10d; and pork, 3s 2d to 4s 0d per 8 lb, to sink the offals.

Nevegate and Leadenhall.—The general demand has ruled heavy, on the following terms:—Beef, from 2s 2d to 3s 4d; mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; lamb, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; veal, 2s 8d to 3s 8d; and pork, 2s 10d to 3s 10d per 8 lb, by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2.

WAR-OFFICE, AUGUST 2.

3d Light Dragoons: Capt the Hon H M Monckton to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Fisher. 1st Foot: Ensign and Lieut A H L Fox to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice the Hon E W Lascelles; Lieut and Capt G E Gillson to be Adjutant, vice the Hon H M Percy, who resigns the Adjutancy only. 7th: Lieut C E Stainforth to be Lieutenant, vice H. B. 16th: Lieut W C Balfour to be Lieutenant, vice Carter. 21st: First Lieut C Boldero to be Captain, vice Major M'Dougal. 27th: Ensign W D Phelps to be Lieutenant, vice Wedderburn. 29th: Brevet Major F Dagher to be Captain, vice Monckton. 37th: Staff Surg of the Second Class J C Cameron, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice A Brown, M.D. 39th: Surg L Barron, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice C H James. 45th: Staff Assist-Surg J Gibbons to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Gray. 48th: Lieut M F M Herbert to be Captain, vice Wheeler. Ensign W H Knight to be Lieutenant, vice Herbert. 62nd: Captain J G G Disbrow to be Captain, vice R H Haviland. 70th: Lieut G Evatt to be Captain, vice Hemmings; Ensign J T N O'Brien to be Lieut, vice Evatt; Ensign R T Gray to be Lieut, vice Wilson; Ensign M Bell to be Ensign, vice O'Brien. 72nd: Ensign C Rice to be Lieut, vice Campbell; Ensign R D Buchanan to be Lieut, vice Newman. 77th: Captain B O'Brien to be Captain, vice Clarke. 82nd: Lieut C Graves to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Bolder. Ensign T Smith to be Lieut, vice Graves; Ensign T H L H Phillips to be Ensign, vice Smith. 87th: First Lieut J M'Dougal to be First Lieut, vice Bolder. 97th: Lieut M W Bell to be Lieut, vice Stainforth. 2nd West India Regiment: Staff Surg of the Second Class G Allman to be Surgeon, vice W H Brownson. HOSPITAL STAFF.—Staff Surg of the First Class D Scott to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, vice Watson, M.D.; Staff Surg of the Second Class J Mair, M.D., to be Staff Surgeon of the First Class, vice Scott; Surg J G Wood, M.D., to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Mair; Surg H J Echols, M.D., to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Cameron; Surg D Menzies to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Allman; Assist-Surg W S Saunders, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Gibbons. UNATTACHED.—Lieut C J Carter to be Captain; Lieut B O'Brien to be Captain.

BREVET.

To be Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army: Lieut-Col F Markham, C.B.; G H Lockwood, C.B.; and J B Gough, C.B. To be Lieutenants-Colonels in the Army: Majors J L Dennis, C.R.S.L. West, F.P. Haines. To be Majors in the Army: Captains J Ramsay and E A Holditch. To be Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army in the East Indies: Lieut-Colonels W Gordon, C.B., and P Grant, C.B. To be Lieutenants-Colonels in the Army in the East Indies: Major J B Bellasis. To be Majors in the Army in the East Indies: Captains W C Campbell, C. Cheape, and W E Mulcaister.

BANKRUPTS.

J G PEASEGROD, Sheffield, draper. C NEWTON, Donyfield-mills, Wivenhoe, Essex miller. B HOMAN, Westbourne-terrace, Paddington, builder. E M'LEOD, Haberdashers'-street, Hoxton, common sewer. J HANNAH, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, cloth-dresser. J APPELEY, Durham, miller.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

D M'DONALD, Dunfermline, merchant.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6.

CROWN-OFFICE, AUGUST 3.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT. County of Mayo.—George Gore Ousey Higgins, Esq., in the room of Robert Dillon Browne, Esq.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

W RIDLER, Cowlesley, in Liathwaite, Yorkshire, builder. BANKRUPTS.

C NEWTON, Donyland Mills (and not Donyfield, as before advertised), near Wivenhoe, Essex, miller. J GRIFFITHS, Strand, linen-draper. J PAGE, Sidmouth, Devonshire butcher. J V ROWE, Bodmin, Cornwall, builder.

BIRTHS.

At Colney House, St Albans, the wife of the Rev G A Oddie, of a son.—At Glandore, in the county of Cork, the lady of P Somerville, Esq., Commander R.N., of a son.—At Norwich, the wife of the Rev John F Osborne, evening lecturer of St Stephen's, in that city, of a son. —At 4, Adelaide-road, Haverstock-hill, the wife of the Rev J P Fletcher, minister of St Saviour's Temporary Church, of a daughter.—At Southsea, the wife of Captain Home Parvis, Major of Brigade, of a son.—At Liverpool, on the 30th of July, Mrs. William Foreyth Hunter, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St George's, Hanover-square, the Lord Rodney, to Sarah, second daughter of the late John Singleton, Esq.—At Burnham, the Rev Edward Balaist, M.A., late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and assistant-master of Eton College, to Harriet Anns, fourth daughter of the Rev Thomas Carter, Fellow of Eton College, and Vicar of Burnham.—On the 6th instant, at St Mary's Church, Kidderminster, by the Rev T L Claughton, Vicar, of that parish, assisted by the Rev C J N Mottram, curate, Henry Hornam, of New York, U.S., youngest son of the late John Chillingworth, Esq., of Franche, near Kidderminster, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late John Chillingworth, Esq., of Sack Atwood, in the county of Worcester.—On the 6th instant, at the parish church, Edgbaston, by the Rev Isaac Spooner, Edward Vere Nicoll, Esq., of Shipston-on-Stour, Worcestershire, to Susan Eliza Suow, daughter of the late Mr Thomas Suow, of the same place.

DEATHS.

At Lucknow, Sophia Margaret, widow of Lieut James Thompson Waller, of the 15th Hussars, and daughter of Brigadier Walter Alexander Yates, C.B., commanding the above station.—At Post, in the 31st year of his age, Evan William King, second son of the late Major-General Sir Evan Macgregor, of Macgregor, Bart.—At Bangor, North Wales, the Rev B T H Cole, M.A., rector of Warbleton, Sussex, and one of the prebendaries of Chichester Cathedral, in his 68th year.—At his house, in Stratford-place, the Hon John Wingfield Stratford, aged 78.—July 30th, at Oalsland House, county Tyrone, Isabella, the beloved wife of George Wileocks, Esq. She was daughter of the late Rev Charles Caulfield, rector of Killyman.

LAMBETH ELECTION.

The nomination of candidates for the representation in Parliament of the borough of Lambeth, in the room of Mr. C. Pearson, took place on Monday morning, on Kennington-common. At an early hour a considerable number of persons surrounded the hustings, and about ten o'clock, when the proceedings commenced, upwards of 6000 were present.

The Sheriff's precept and the Act against Bribery having been read, Mr. Onslow, the returning officer, briefly reminded the electors of the importance of the privilege which they were about to exercise, and hoped that they would conduct themselves throughout the whole proceedings with proper decorum, and allow to each of the candidates a fair and impartial hearing.

Mr. Harvey, of Lambeth-house, then came forward, and proposed Mr. Williams as a fit and proper person to succeed Mr. C. Pearson. Mr. Williams's chief recommendation was that he was a business man, and had carried his business habits into the House of Commons, where he had sat for many years as a friend of the people. During his career, he had voted 2000 times, and on every occasion, with the exception of two, his vote had been for the true interests of his country. He (Mr. Harvey) defied any one to come forward with a better character than Mr. Williams had.

Mr. Doulton seconded the nomination. Mr. Knott nominated Mr. Palmer. He had been connected with the borough of Lambeth, and was the son of Mr. Samuel Palmer, who had been foremost in every cause of reform.

Mr. Williams seconded the nomination. Mr. Charles Evans proposed Sir Charles Napier. His services in the House of Commons and in other places had shown him worthy of that high distinction.

Mr. Miller seconded the nomination. Each of the three candidates having addressed the electors.

The returning officer took a show of hands; for Mr. Williams first, for Mr. Palmer next, and lastly for Sir C. Napier. After a little deliberation, he pronounced the show of hands to be for Sir C. Napier, although the general impression appeared to be that the majority of hands had been held up for Mr. Williams. Not more than 30 or 40 hands were held up for Mr. Palmer.

A poll having been demanded on behalf of Mr. Williams and Mr. Palmer, The returning officer announced that the voting would commence on Tuesday morning.

On Tuesday, throughout the day, from the opening of the poll, at eight o'clock A.M., until its close, at four o'clock P.M., the greatest exertions were made on behalf of all the candidates to bring their supporters to the poll; but it was quite apparent to all, after the first hour's polling, that Mr. Williams was the most likely candidate to obtain the vacant seat. At the end of the first hour he had a large majority over both his competitors, which increased as the day advanced; and at the close the numbers were announced by Mr. Williams's committee as follows:—viz. Williams, 3960; Napier, 1152; Palmer, 552. Mr. Williams was present, and addressed a few words of thanks to the electors assembled. Neither of the other candidates was present.

On Wednesday, at noon, Mr. Onslow, the returning officer of the borough, made the official declaration of the poll. The three candidates were present on the occasion. Mr. Williams was received with three cheers; Sir Charles Napier by some slight cheering, mingled with hisses; and Mr. Palmer with faint cheering.

The returning officer said, that all the poll-books had been carefully examined and accurately cast up, from which it appeared that the number of recorded votes for each of the three candidates was as follows:—

Mr. Williams	3934 (cheers)
Sir C. Napier	1182 (oh, oh)
Mr. Palmer	585 (laughter)

He therefore declared that William Williams, Esq., had been duly and lawfully elected as a fit and proper person to be one of the representatives for the borough of Lambeth in the Commons House of Parliament. (Loud cheering.)

Mr. Williams said (amid loud cheering), he now stood in the proud position of their representative. He owed it to their energy and enthusiasm in his favour, and also to their belief that he was an honest man, with an honest character for the last thirteen years. He would fulfil all his promises to the letter; and he would do what not one member of the House, perhaps, could do—he would come before them at the end of every session, and give an account of his stewardship. (Cheers.) He would give satisfaction to every honest Reformer. (Cheers.) They had done their duty to their country by electing him. The real honest Reformers had shown their strength in that borough. Lord J. Russell (hisses) had twitted the people by saying that they wanted no further reform: he told the electors of Lambeth that 40 of them were not worth more than one elector in the rotten boroughs. (Cheers.) The strength of the Whig party was to be found in the 585 votes for Mr. Palmer (laughter), although that gentleman was as honourable a man as could be found. (Bravo.) They had also the gallant admiral (laughter); he was now in the condition of the old commodore, never fit for sea again. (Cheers.) He represented the Tories of Lambeth. ("Not a bit of it," and "No, no.") The gallant admiral had said that if a Tory had come forward he would have resigned; and he found that the united strength of the Tories was 1182. What was the strength of the Reformers? 3934 had voted, and he was told that he might have had double the number if he had wanted them. They had shown what honest Reformers would do at the next election; and he called upon them to do their duty then as they had done now. (Cheers.) He thanked them for their exertions in behalf of progressive and onward reform. He would go to the House of Commons, opposing every job, and using all his endeavours to keep the tax-gatherers' fingers out of their pockets. (Cheers.)

Sir C. Napier said he stood before them a defeated candidate (uproar), but he returned thanks to the 1182 electors who had voted for him. He only heard of the vacancy on Tuesday, and he came forward only because of the address of his honourable friend and honest man. (No blarney.) When he saw an address promising impossibilities of every description (No, no)—when he saw that the income-tax was to be taken off, he asked how was the Government to be carried on? (How were the admirals to be paid, you mean.) How was the interest of the National Debt to be paid? and, if not paid, what would become of the labouring classes? (Oh, oh.) Remember how the working men got on in France? If their new representative could find a majority in the House of his opinions, the institutions of the country would be destroyed. (Oh, oh; No

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Elegant Printed Muslins (warranted fast colours), marked down to
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Beautiful Designs in Balzarines and Barèges now selling at 6d and
9d per yard, many of which have been sold at twice the money.
The best Plain French Barèges, in Black and all colours, at 1s 9d
per yard. All the leading shades and styles in Plain Glace Silks,
Printed, Brocade, and 4d Brocade ditto, now reduced to 1s 9d, 1s 11d,
and 2s 4d per yard.
Plain Black Silks, Ducaupes, Satinets, Watered Silks, Damask,
Brocade ditto, and Black Dress Satins, for which this establishment
has gained so much celebrity, are now being offered at one-third less
than the usual prices.
Every requisite for Family and Complimentary Mourning.
Patterns of the above sent for inspection to any part free of postage.
Address, BEECH and BERRALL, 63 and 64, Edgeware-road.
N.B. All parcels to the amount of £5 forwarded to any part of the
country, carriage paid.

MANY have assumed the use of the word
PALETTOT; but the ONLY PATENTEES of the design and
material used in this inexpensive and gentlemanly article of dress are,
H. J. and D. NICOLL, Merchant Clothiers, Palettot Patentees, and Manu-
facturers of Cloth, who have agents in every principal Town in the
United Kingdom and its Colonies. Their London Address being RE-
GENT-STREET, 114, 116, 118, 120, and 122, CORNHILL.
No. 114, REGENT-STREET, forms a department for PALETTOTS,
&c.
No. 116 (the next house) is devoted for MILITARY and DIPLO-
MATIC UNIFORMS.
No. 118, for ROBES and every novel or established article of cos-
tume.
No. 120 is exclusively for BOYS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING, of unusual
excellence; and at 22, CORNHILL, specimens of all may be seen.
In each department skillful and intelligent Assistants attend, and the
admitted fact, that an article to be really cheap should be really
good, is practically attained.

WHOLESALE WOOLLEN CLOTH and SHIPPING ENTRANCE
at the rear in WARWICK-STREET, and CHANGE-ALLEY, in the
CITY.
H. J. and D. NICOLL,
114, 116, 118, 120, REGENT-STREET, and 22, CORNHILL.

THE CITY of LONDON MOURNING
WAREHOUSE, 16 and 17, Ludgate-hill.—Having completed the
addition of two houses to his warehouse, the proprietor, ROBERT
TURNER, respectfully tenders his best thanks for past favours, and
begs to announce his intention to continue, in the same simple and
moderate manner, the success of his negotiations to reduce the profit on
all articles required in mourning to the same commercial standard
which regulates the value of other goods, has contributed largely to
the success of his business. Repetitions of the same simple mode of
selection of home and foreign goods, in SHAWLS, MANTLES,
SILKS, DRESSES, and MILLINERY, the City of London Mourning
Warehouse will be found to contain a well-chosen variety in each par-
ticular department, and the prices arranged on a scale of profit the
moderation of which can only be maintained by a strict adherence to
the principles of honesty and economy.
The work-room establishment is arranged to
execute the largest order in a very few hours.—16 and 17, Ludgate-
hill.—R. TURNER, Proprietor.

NOVELTIES.—ALLAN, SON, and CO.
respectfully invite their noble Patrons and Ladies generally, to
view a selection of distinguished specimens of French Manufactures
in SILK ROBES, which are entirely dissimilar in design to any pre-
vious importations. Also, several cases of LYONS and GENOA VEL-
VETS, among which are many new colourings, adapted for trains and
dresses. A few very elegant VELVET and SILK MANTLES, of Paris
make, designed by artists of celebrity; and some very beautiful
and rich CASHMERE WOOLLE SHAWLS. These novelties are in-
tended for display on Monday next, the 5th instant, and following
days, when A. S. and Co. will take an opportunity of introducing to
their regular visitors some extraordinary bargains in Silks, Satins,
and Sateen; Table and Family Linens, French Weavers and Paris
mattins; and a choice variety of Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Laces, &c.
ALLAN, SON, and Co.,
69 to 71, St. Paul's.

NOVEL and ECONOMICAL METHOD of
SELECTING your CLOTHING.—SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29,
Ludgate-hill, directed purchasers that their is the only establishment
where customers are informed the quantity, quality, and value of ma-
terial in each garment, and in which a fixed price is charged for making
up; thus, for a coat 12 yards of super cloth, 12s. per yard, material
costs £1 1s, making and trimmings 20s., complete £2 1s. 1s. for vest
of 2 1/2 yards of kerseymerie, 5s. 6d. per yard, material costs 4s. 1d.,
making and trimmings 9s. 6d., complete 10s. 7d.; for trousers 2 1/2
yards of kerseymerie, 5s. 6d. per yard, material costs 13s. 1d.,
making and trimmings 6s. 6d., complete 19s. 7d.; suit complete,
£3 11s. 2d. Our ready-made stock embraces everything that capital
skill can command. Saxony dress coats, 18s. 6d. to 30s.; extra
Saxony 35s. 12s. Frack coats 3s. extra; Home cloth paletots,
sleeves &c. lined with silk 24s.; the Oxonian coat, any colour,
16s. 6d. to 30s.; trousers, 5s. 6d. to 16s.; quilting vests, 3s.;
alpaca, 5s. Patterns, prices, plate of fashions, and guide to self-
measurement, are sent to all parts of the kingdom free.—SAMUEL
BROTHERS, 29, Ludgate-hill.

LINENDRAPERS to the QUEEN.
Established in 1778.
INFANTS' BASSINETTES and BASKETS,
and LADIES' WEDDING and GENERAL OUTFITS for
HOME, INLAND, and the COLONIES,
are supplied by
JOHN CAPPER and SON, 69, Gracechurch-street, LONDON.
under competent Female superintendence. The prices are economical,
the materials and needlework decidedly CHEAP.
BABY LINEN, of superior work, is decidedly CHEAP.
Parcels of £3 sent throughout the Kingdom free of all railway carriage.
SAMPLES, which may be returned, SENT
for inspection on receipt of a London reference, or money-order.
LISTS, with PRICES, sent POST-PAID.

N. Y. Y.—Received yours GLADLY.—
U. A. S. is married again. Write again in perfect confidence.

MEDICAL BOARD at the LAKES.—A
MEDICAL PRACTITIONER, residing in one of the most
beautiful and quiet parts of the Lake district, RECEIVES, as BOARD-
ERS, two or three YOUNG MEN, who are desirous of a VACANCY, re-
quires professional superintendence, and has now a VACANCY, re-
quires references given and required.—Address, A. B., care of Mr.
SOULBY, Bookseller, Ulverston, Lancashire.

CAPE of GOOD HOPE BANK.—CAPITAL
PAID UP, £75,000.
The Directors of the LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK having
accepted the Agency in London of the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE BANK,
BANK, Notice is hereby given that the London and Westminster
Bank receive Deposits and grant Letters of Credit on this Bank to
persons proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, or to those who may
have payments to make there, payable in Cape Town, free of any
charge whatever.
J. B. EDDEN, Chairman.

CHEAP PLEASURE TRIP.—Fares: First
Class, 6d; Second Class, 4d.—Persons really desirous of enjoying
themselves should visit the OLD BARGE HOUSE, North Woolwich,
Trains leave Shoreditch Station at a quarter before and a quarter past
every hour (except at a quarter before and a quarter-past one), returning
from North Woolwich at the same times, until a quarter before Ten that
night. Skittles, Quizzes, &c., on a pleasant lawn sloping down to the
Thames.

COCKERELL & CO.'S BEST COALS ONLY.
Purified Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars; Eaton Wharf, Lower
Bolgrave-place, Finsbury; and No. 1, Coal Exchange. Cash price, 22s
per ton.

GLENFIELD STARCH.—The ladies are re-
spectfully requested to make a trial of this starch, which, for
domestic use, now stands unrivalled. Sold by all shopkeepers. Agents
wanted; apply to Mr. ROBERT WOTHERSPOON, 40, Dunlop-street,
Glasgow.

CHILDREN'S and INVALIDS' CARRIAGES
of superior, elegant, compact, and easy build—ten shillings to
ten guineas. In use from the palace to the cottage. Terms of hiring
reduced on the occasion of the annual fair, and a quarter cost price
marked in plain figures.—RIGG and SON (late Tinkler, Rigg, and
Co.), 22, Old Bond-street.

MADAME PAUL, MILLINER and
STRAW-HAT MANUFACTURER, begs to announce that she
has



LAMBETH ELECTION.

(Continued from page 122.)

persons who had voted for him a debt of gratitude that he should feel to the latest hour of his life. (Cheers.)

The proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the returning officer.

A portrait of Mr. Williams, M.P., with a Memoir of his Parliamentary life, appeared in No. 220 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

[It will be remembered that Mr. Williams took the chair at the recent great meeting held in the London Tavern to promote the restoration of uninterrupted postal communication on Sundays. The honourable gentleman also has throughout taken an active part against the pharisaical postal derangement: of this popular course of proceeding on the part of their candidate, his supporters in Lambeth did not fail to make a most advantageous use with the electors, and we see the result in the overwhelming majority—the numbers of which, we are assured, were in no slight degree swelled by this element of the honourable gentleman's well-deserved success.]

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE.

We have already noticed the remarkable Shaksperian readings of Mrs. Fanny Kemble; but they deserve an extended record. Ardent as were the expectations formed of this highly-cultivated lady on her first appearance as an actress, these dramatic readings more than realise her early promise. We have to recollect that the reading of an entire drama presumes the tasteful assumption of many characters. Each must be brought into alternate prominence, and the whole harmonised by the proper distribution of light and shade. Both sexes, too, have to be discriminated, with the different ranks of person and education. Mrs. Kemble's success in these particulars is perfectly marvellous; so much so, that the general impression produced is that rather of wonder than admiration. The perfection attained is nothing short of a miracle, even when we know it to be the result of laborious study and practice.

THE LAMBETH ELECTION.—THE HUSTINGS ON KENNINGTON COMMON

The *début* of this lady, as we well recollect, was the 5th October, 1829, at Covent Garden, and was hazarded with the view of redeeming the fortunes of the theatre. The play was "Romeo and Juliet," and the heroine was sustained by the *débutante* with unexpected power. Her truly Siddonian countenance and expressive eyes were the general theme of admiration; while the tenderness and ardour of her action went to the soul of the spectator, and her well-instructed elocution satisfied the most critical ear. It was then, also, that her father took the part of *Mercutio*, for the first time. It is recorded that he earned by it thirteen rounds of applause. Nor was its merit over-rated. It was then, and continued to be, a wonderful impersonation of the poetic-comic ideal.

On the 21st of the same month of October, the performers of Covent Garden presented to Miss Kemble an elegant gold bracelet, manufactured by Mr. Hamlet, as a testimony of the service which she had rendered to the company by her performance of *Juliet*.

It was not until the 9th of December that Miss Kemble had to change her rôle. She then performed *Belvidera* in "Venice Preserved," and achieved another triumph. For some time the part was alternated with that of *Juliet*. The latter during the season was performed thirty-six times; the former, twenty-three. The *Grecian daughter*, *Mrs. Beverley*, *Portia* in the "Merchant of Venice," *Isabella*, and *Lady Townley*, succeeded; in all Miss Kemble met with distinguished encouragement. Her season finished on the 28th of May; and she performed during it, altogether, 102 times.

Her reputation, however, proved to be greater in the metropolis than in the provinces. Nevertheless, on her return to London, she was greeted with an enthusiastic reception. The next season was celebrated by the failure of the "Jew of Arragon," and the affair with Mr. Westmacott; however, Miss Kemble added to her repertoire the characters of *Mrs. Haller*, *Beatrice*, *Lady Constance*, and *Bianca* in "Fazio."

Beyond this point, it is not necessary to pursue Mrs. Kemble's early career. Her theatrical engagement in America, her marriage with Mr. Butler, her return to the stage in 1847, her fortunes at Manchester and in London at the Princess's Theatre, her retirement again to America, with her subsequent divorce, are all matters of recent and memorable record.

Suffice it to repeat, that, as a reader, Mrs. Kemble's reputation is likely to be greater than any she can now gain as an actress. Her powers, however, and qualifications, with one exception, are greater than those of any other *tragedienne* at present on the English stage. To her other merits, Mrs. Fann Kemble adds that of being an admirable poet.

PROTECTIONIST TESTIMONIAL.

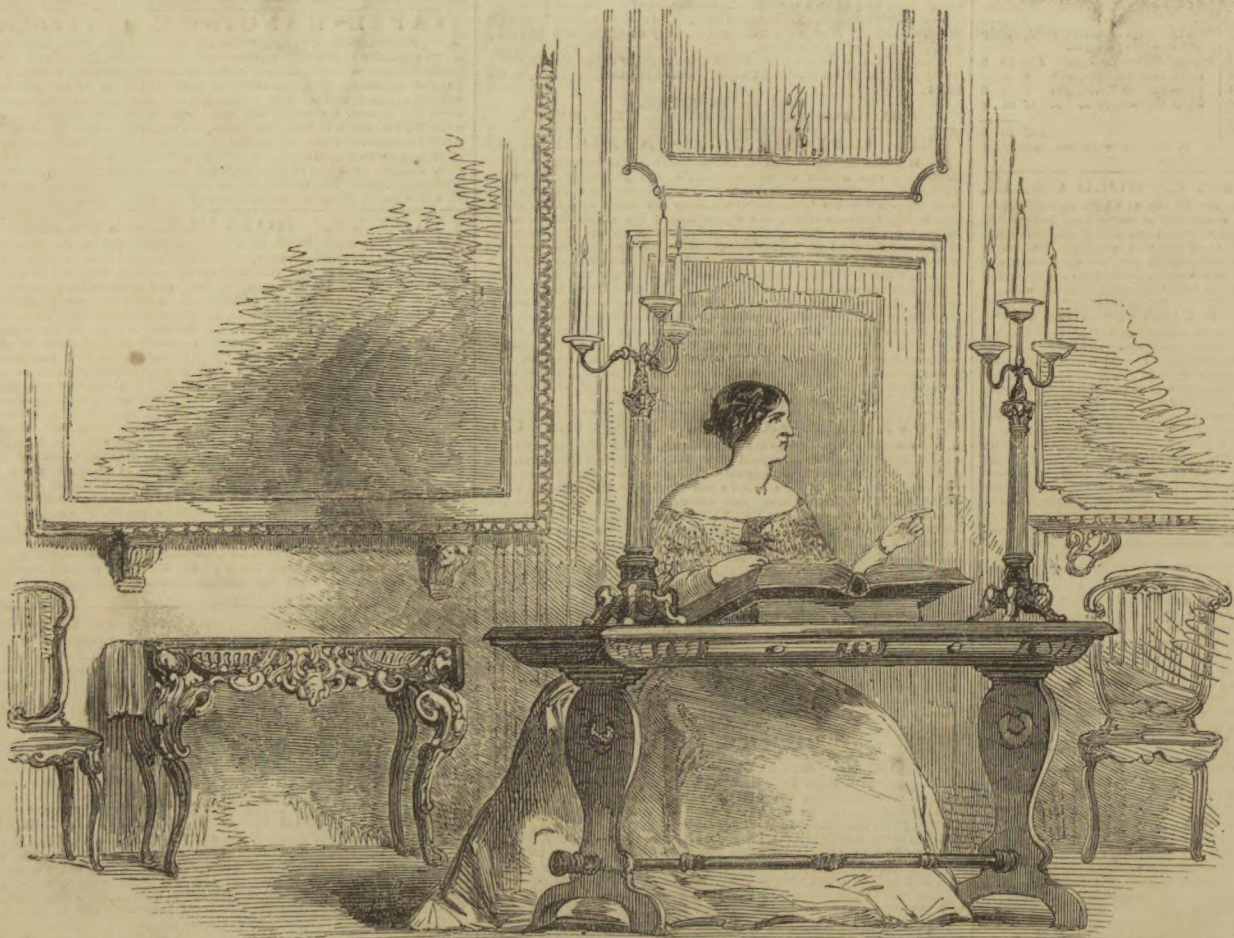
On Wednesday a costly Testimonial of plate was presented to Mr. Peter Mathews, of Comb End Farm, Gloucestershire, as a mark of respect from the owners and occupiers of land, for his zealous support of agriculture, and energetic endeavours to expose the fallacies of theorists in the cultivation of the soil. The presentation took place at the Swan Hotel, Cirencester, where a large company assembled at dinner. The Plate, which cost £250, consists of a handsome tea and coffee service, and a tastefully-executed epergne, from the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell; the design being a massive circular pedestal, bearing a scroll, with an appropriate inscription, surmounted by two graceful figures—Prudence protecting Agriculture—and a shaft, in imitation of a vine branch, supporting the chalice—the whole group elegantly chased, and ornamented with vine foliage.



PLATE PRESENTED TO MR. PETER MATHEWS, AT A PROTECTIONIST DEMONSTRATION, AT CIRENCESTER, ON WEDNESDAY.

After the usual dinner, and loyal and preliminary toasts had been drunk, the chairman, Sir W. Codrington, M.P., highly eulogised the straightforward character of Mr. Mathews, and requested him to accept the Plate as a mark of the esteem and regard in which he was held by those who had the interests of agriculture at heart, and concluded by proposing Mr. Mathews's health, which was warmly responded to, and drunk with enthusiasm. In returning thanks, Mr. Mathews dwelt for some time on the many improvements professed to be now making in agriculture by the aid of science, which he endeavoured to prove to be nearly altogether failures. He then referred to the present state of Cirencester College, which he alleged, after an immense outlay of capital and ostentatious display of scientific experiment, was entirely profitless, and in a worse state of cultivation than when taken to four years ago to be made an example of what high cultivation could attain. Messrs. Huxtable and Mechi also came under Mr. Mathews's censure, both of whom he considered had given premature opinions upon the advantages to be derived from the great agricultural changes lately introduced. He then expressed his belief that Protection must be restored, or that prosperity and the best interests of the country must perish; and concluded by heartily thanking the company for their splendid gift.

"The Health of Sir W. Codrington" having been drunk with much applause, he apologised for retiring so early. The chair was then taken by Sir M. H. Beach; many excellent speeches were made, and the company did not separate until a late hour.



MRS. FANNY KEMBLE'S READINGS OF SHAKSPEARE, AT THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.